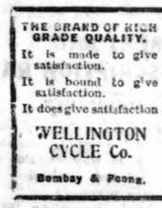
Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

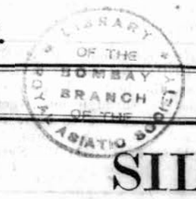
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 107 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918. — TWO ANNAS.



THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.



SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Nagasaki,	Shimonoseki
Kobe	Newchwang	Sourabaya,
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan (Manchuria.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS

(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"

SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(A Speciality)

AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL BHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors and trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1918, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following property:—

All that piece on parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate at Gunbow Street, Fort, in the city of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon containing by admeasurement 103 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 361, New No. 5365 Old Survey No. 558 and 559 and New Survey No. 9201 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1801-1802 Street Nos. 103 and 105 Gunbow Street, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Gunbow Street, on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji N. Parsi Punchayet Mehta, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverbai Sorabji Wadia, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Joosub Haji and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants and are more particularly delineated and described in the plan thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS IN ONE COMPOUND KNOWN AS HIRA COTTAGE SITUATED ON BHATIA HILL AT LONAVLA ON THE KHANDALA LONAVLA ROAD.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction at their auction Rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of land with two bungalows and outhouses erected thereon situate at Lonavala Mongay Toongarbee Turf Mawal in the district of Poona being part of Survey No. 88 containing by admeasurement thirty-eight Gunthas more or less in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Naranji Parmanand on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dwarkadas Dharamsey but now of Morarji Vassonji and Pranjiwan Vassonji and Brothers on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Jiwandas Mulji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

The bungalows are in splendid condition and are well furnished. Arrangements for viewing the premises will be made on application and private offers will be considered.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Solicitors at their office at No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 6th May, 1918.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 10 BALES SASSOON WHITE TANJIBS NO. 351.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Messrs. The Persian Bombay Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Selim D. Bassous, of 14, Hummum Street, Fort:—

10 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 351.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid next day against delivery order.

SALE OF 32 BALES SASSOON WHITE TANJIBS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of E. E. Elisha Sassoon Esq., and on account and at the risk of the following parties, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

On account and at the risk of Goverdhandas Valabhdas of Barbhaya Moholla:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 360.

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs, No. 360 ex. s.s. "Barotse."

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs, No. 351 ex. s.s. "Mahanada."

3 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs, No. 351, ex. s.s. "City of Bristol."

On acount and at the risk of Heskel Eliahow Jeddah:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjibs, No. 360.

On account and at the risk of J. H. Moualim:—

4 bales Sassoon White Tanjibs No. 351.

On account and at the risk of Mirza Ahmed Shishe Frooshzadeh Isphany:—

5 bales Sassoon White Tanjibs, No. 360, ex. s.s. "Mahanada."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of Sale.

SALE OF 8 BALES SASSOON'S TANJIBS, SHIRTINGS AND NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of M. A. Shraf Yazdi Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Bombay Persian Trading Co.,

1 Bale 100 pieces Sassoon's Tanjib No. 360.
3 Bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's Shirting No. 82.

By order of A. Meyer Esq., and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. H. Moullim.

5 Bales each 50 pieces Nainsooks No. 999, ex S. S. City of Agra.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGLOW SITUATE AT LONAVLA, ON G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground (the bulk of which is held on perpetual lease and a small portion on a lease of 999 years) situate at Bhangarwadi, Lonavla, in the registration sub-district of Mawal, in the Poona district together with the big bunglow, outhouses, at its back, private well, trees and shrubs standing thereon containing by admeasurement 4½ acres or thereabouts forming part of Survey No. 44 bearing Municipal Ward A No. 1 and Hakka Nond Entry No. 59 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of the late Vinayak Narayan Apte, on or towards the South by a Public Road, on or towards the East by the property of Naryharbhat Pandharpure and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor, the dividing line between the Vendor's property and the property now to be sold being a line drawn from the Southern Gate to the facing on the North side at right angles to the facing of the South side, which premises are and have been in the possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N. B.:—Private offers will be considered before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words **Re. 1** *per insertion; every additional word* ***half anna.***

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MATCH for an accomplished Mohamadan Girl of a very respectable family. Apply with necessary particulars stating age, education, profession, income and family together with photo to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3906

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1 per lb. PROVISION DEPT. Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees, etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices and application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

LEAVE OFF IDLE TALK—GRASP OPPORTUNITIES—Learn Sugar Manufacture, and start Industries. I teach the best, profitable and reliable cheap Mysore Method, in two months for hundred rupees fees only. For particulars send stamp. SAWAI MADHAORAO, Agent, Home Rule Balm, Malad, Bombay. 4150

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

"YOUNG PATRIOT"—A new weekly organ of National Service, in English, will be shortly started at Nagpur. Subscription Rs. 5 per annum, including postage. Intending subscribers should immediately register their names. MANAGER "Young Patriot," Savitri Press, Nagpur. 4129

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas" Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUSINESS HOUSES and PROFESSIONAL PERSONS of all lines desiring the widest, the best and the most patronizing circulation through our Agent will find it to their advantage to write for particulars with one anna post stamps to THE ADVERTISING EMPORIUM, Nasik City. 4112

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4113

WANTED—Young Hindoo as SECRETARY, clever in correspondence, Gujrati account. Whole day attendance necessary. See DAMODAR RAMJI, Moolji Jetha Market Chowk. 4127

WANTED.—EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN LADY as TYPIST and GENERAL ASSISTANT. Apply sharp to Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4120

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Gujarati knowing Matriculated CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. See personally or apply to the MANAGER, the Duncan Road Flour Mill. 4152

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT, having experience in a Spinning and Weaving Mill and general office work. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4116

WANTED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST fully conversant with office routine. Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., No. 111, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4089

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED and INFLUENTIAL MAN, capable of securing Government Contracts to work as a WORKING PARTNER. Apply with particulars to Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4105

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Main Hospital Khandwa on Rs. 60 plus conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to:—Offg: CIVIL SURGEON, Nimar, Khandwa. 4099

WANTED.—COMPETENT CLERKS for Mesopotamia. Knowledge of accounts, Storeswork essential. Pay Rs. 120 with free rations and quarters. Apply EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 34, Churchgate, Bombay. 4138

RULING PRINCES or similar eminent personages requiring a PRIVATE SECRETARY or TUTOR to their Kumars will get a hand satisfactory in every way by communicating with Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4112

WANTED.—A SALESMAN for an Export and Import Office, one with experience in Sundries preffered. Good pay and handsome Commission to a really competent hand. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4126

WANTED FOR SERVICE IN INDIA—One good head steam ENGINE DRIVER and FITTER and two DRIVERS. Pay liberal. Apply in person to DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF RECRUITMENT, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 4065

WANTED—An OFFICE ASSISTANT for a Parsee Mercantile Firm, able to conduct independent correspondence. University men preferred. Pay up to Rs. 100 with prospects. Only qualified and experienced men need apply to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4082

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A HINDU GRADUATE wishes to join a commercial firm. Those in need of an honest and industrious man should write to Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4159

A YOUNG and energetic UNDER-GRADUATE for over ten years in business and commercial lines is open for responsible employment with good prospects. For particulars please write in detail to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4112

A MEDALLIST DOUBLE GRADUATE having a thoroughly responsible administrative experience of over fifteen years in a First Class Native State in India, is open for engagement either as Diwan or Private Secretary to any eminent Ruling Prince. Interested parties can have sound credentials and best references for satisfaction on corresponding with Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4112

WANTED.

WANTED.—Several Second Hand OIL ENGINES by reliable makers 5 to 9 B. H. P. Apply JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD., Apollo Street. 4122

WANTED.—Two LANCASHIRE BOILERS by first class makers 30' by 7' by 160 lbs. pressure with clean certificates. Apply JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD., Apollo Street. 4122

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A quantity of second-hand corrugated IRON SHEETS in sound condition. Apply sharp to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4147

FOR SALE—DARACQ, five seater good working order, owner driven. Apply Dr. BANA, C/o Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co., Oculists, 7, Hornby Row. 4151

FOR SALE—4½, 12½, 20 B. H. P. OIL ENGINES. 8 N. H. P. Steam Engine, 3 inches ram donkey, complete, Soda-water Machine, Oil Filter and Extractor, Flour Mills, etc. Apply PLATT COY, Two Tanks, Bombay. 4119

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE—Two portable STEAM BOILERS in working order, lying at The Premier Mills, Parel. Hydraulic pressure 80 and 60 lbs. respectively, 8 horse-power. Owner D. B. PEERMAHOMED. 4091

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—On 14th May, 1918, two furnished BUNGALOWS at Lonovla. Apply to BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers or Shroff and Dinshaw, Solicitors, Fort. 4161

FOR SALE.—One 30 B.H.P. MOTOR ALTERNATE CURRENT, B.T. Honsten make. For particulars apply to the PIONEER MFG Co., near Ry. Station, Ahmedabad. 4153

MANGOES! MANGOSS!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

TO BE LET.

GODOWN—Large size 1,200 square feet, TO LET. Old Modi Khana. Fort. Apply to CHANDABHAI, 35, Bazaar Gate. 4148

TO LET—LOFTY GODOWN immediately in Fort, at the corner of Mody Street and Bread Lane. Apply HAJI ALI MOHAMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, Mamadevi, Namda Bazaar, Bombay. 4149

TO LET.—For the season or for longer period—Two large and commodious well-furnished BUNGALOWS, known as MODI BAGH, recently occupied by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, C.I.E., and Royal Army Medical Corps. For particulars apply to Mr. JALEJIR FRAMJEE GHASWALA, Modi Bagh, Ganeshkind Road, Poona. 4150

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with an earnest money of Rs. 200 for the supply of certain Electrical materials will be received in the office of the undersigned up to and inclusive of 10th May, 1918. For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated the 2nd May, 1918.

S. D. IYENGAR,
Offg. Chief Electrical Engineer
to the Government of Mysore.
4134

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The following additional staff, for the SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE, Hyderabad, Sind, (affiliated to the National University):—

A Professor of Literature.
A Professor of Science.
A Professor of Economics.
A Professor of Commerce.
An Assistant Professor for Laboratory and Science Demonstrations.
A Teacher of Physical Culture.
A Music Teacher.
A Sanscrit and Hindi Teacher.

Applications stating terms to:
JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Camp, Karachi.
4108

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., will, be held at the registered office of the Company, 19, Rampart Row, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Director's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy as Auditors.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To confirm the increase in the Directors' fees.
7. To confirm the donation of Rs. 1,000 towards Bushire Hospital.
8. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th May to the 17th May, 1918 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1918.
4125

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS which was carried on by the undersigned as partners under the style of Messrs. P. B. FEROZSHAW & Co., is CLOSED from 1st May, 1918, and the partnership is DISSOLVED from that day.

The undersigned WOOKERJI BOMANJI CASSINATH will receive outstandings of the dissolved partnership and will pay all debts and liabilities thereof prior to 1st May, 1918.

P. B. BILLIMORIA,
WOOKERJEE BOMONJEE CASSINATH,
Electrical Contractors.
Dated 1st May, 1918.
4157

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue business, as P. B. PHIROZSHAW & Co., as usual, at 59, Esplanade Road, Fort.

P. B. FEROZSHAW & Co.
4158

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable plot of land 2,768 square yards with a frontage on both Clare Road and Ripon Road, Byculla, including small bungalow and out offices built thereon. No brokers need apply. For full particulars apply to Post Box 183, Bombay. 4094

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the Shareholders of the above Company at their 44th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon, a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, at Rs. 150 per Whole Share and at Rs. 37-8-0 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 27th April, 1918, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th April, 1918.
4154

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG & WG MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, No. 7, Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Shoecharandas and Mr. Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 18th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after Monday, the 21st May, 1918, between 12 to 3 p.m. (S. T.), except on Saturdays and Sundays.
4156

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7900.

AUCTION OF COTTON PRESS AND GIN.

THE Shareholders have authorised the Directors in their meeting of 31st March to sell the entire property of the Company consisting of 32 Double and 4 Single Gins, Opener, Condensing Engine, Boiler, Cummins Press, Lathe, Stores, Galvd Iron Sheets, Steel Girders, Building and Land, etc. The Directors now propose to sell by public auction on 28th April, at Hapur, commencing from 10 a.m., all machinery, stores, land and buildings, etc., in seperate lots. Payment of 25 per cent. on acceptance and balance before dismounting. Offers for machinery over one lakh will be considered even before auction. List of machinery and other particulars from Managing Director, Raghubir Ginning and Press Factory, Ltd., Hapur District, Meerut, O. P. Ry., near Delhi. 3619

PUBLIC NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE.

WANTED OFFERS for the following Machines:—

4 Dry doubling frames of 300 spindles.
1 Drum winding machine, 30 drums.
4 Universal Pirn winding machines of 20 spindles each.
1 Cheese winding machine, 80 drums.
2 Warping machines.
2 Intermediate Asa Leese, 1895.
4 Roving frames Asa Leese, 1895.

Apply to Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4155

SALE BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF THE BOMBAY BRIGADE STATION SUPPLY DEPOT.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-charge, Supplies, Bombay Brigade, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Station Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, Fort:—

All the unserviceable articles of the Supply Depot, such as old tins, kettles, buckets, burners, camps, basins, lamps and dealwood packing cases, gunnies, barrels, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 6th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES BLACK GROUND DISCHARGED PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank Jacob Inny, proprietor of Messrs. F. J. Inny of Old Apollo Hotel.

5 cases each 60 pieces black ground discharged Prints No. 7535 48 to 55 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 65, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following slightly damaged cotton.

45 F. P. Bales, Selu Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-night 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A DREAM OF BEAUTY

THE

DEVIL'S ASSISTANT

Featuring

The Popular Star

Miss MARGARITA FISCHER
Miss MARGARITA FISCHER
Miss MARGARITA FISCHER

A tremendously powerful story with a moral portraying the ravages of opiates—the terrible drugs which drive the user to deeds of desperation—enslave her will and drive her to the very threshold of madness.

EMPIRE COMEDIES

MAX LINDER
MAX LINDER
MAX LINDER

The Great Comedian after a great interval will appear at

THE EMPIRE

in one of the funniest situations that he has ever created:

'MAX SHOULD WEAR BRACES'

NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417

'CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY'

5th INSTALMENT

FROM SATURDAY 7th MAY

CRIMSON STAIN

AND

Dr. MONTROSE

A VERY SERIOUS CONNECTION.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

ALSO ANOTHER DRAMA

"FIRE! FIRE!"

Most Exciting Serial Episode.

Rs. 500 Cash Prizes will be distributed among all classes after the end of Serial.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 (S. T.)

Every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

THE

Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.

presents

THE QUIPS

In addition

IDAHO

In Sensational Sharp-shooting.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

The Genial Comedian

In the Latest London Successes.

MISS DIAMOND

The Talented Vocalist.

C. MORRIS

Unique Comedian and Dancer.

Above will be preceded by a

NEGRO COMEDY

AND

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Commencing Thursday May 9th.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSIVE ENGAGEMENT

OF THE

MUSICAL SHIRLEYS MUSICAL SHIRLEYS.

Lovers of music must all be there.

UNIQUE

performance ever seen.

In addition

MISS SHIRLEY as Soubrette.
MR. SHIRLEY as Balladist.

and

In conjunction with

THE GAIETY COSTUME COMEDY CO.

in a

GARDEN FETE

or

A NIGHT OUT.

Despite Heavy Expenses

SAME OLD PRICES.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE.

LAST FEW DAYS.

TO-NIGHT GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The Wonderful Aeroplane Act—Most sensational.—Ever seen in any Circus Don't miss it.

The Acrobates on Horse back.

The Marvellous Trampoline Act.

The Wonerful Summersolting and Double Pirouetting on Horse back.

William Ginnett the Comic Man.

The Clowns with New Fun and Jocks and other turns.

Saturday and Sunday afternoon at 6-30 Gold Watches are given away to the Children.

Each Child entering will stand an equal chance of winning one of these splendid Gold Watches. All Children are admitted at quarter price from As. 2 to Rs. 1 at the 6-30 p.mm., shows on Saturday and Sunday when the watches will be given away.

Clarke's Cirque: The High Class and Best Show on Earth!!

Booking at Rose & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

To-night!

The Most Amazing Picture of the Year.

A Detective Serial in two Parts.

PANOPTA

THE LADY DETECTIVE.

The Woman that Looks Through.

From ZILVA BEBE'S Novel.

Featuring

EMILIE SANNOM.

PART I.

IN THE GRIP OF THE RAVISHER

Aracy, exciting detective story, most ingenious and cleverly constructed.

It will stir the blood of the most lethargic.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes

To-Night Monday 6th and To-Morrow
Tuesday 7th May
The Beautiful and Tuneful Musical Comedy

'THE HAPPY DAY'

From Daly's Theatre, London

Wednesday 8th May
In aid of
the Seamen's Institute Building Fund:

"HIGH JINKS"

Thursday 9th, and Friday 10th, May
The Great Daly's Theatre Success:

"MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Saturday, 11th May
The Great Gaiety Theatre Musical Comedy

"THEODORE & Co."

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

AMUSEMENTS.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

To-night!

THE THRILLING, EXCITING AND EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF

JIMMIE DALE

ALIAS

THE GREY SEAL

3 THRILLING EPISODES 3
6,000 Feet.

Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

NOTICE

In honour of the visit of
LOK B. G. TILAK
AT MADRAS
His SPEECHES from 1889 to 1918
with Foreword by the Hon.
G. S. Khaparde.
Price Re. 1 *till* 15*th April* 1918
R. THIRUMALAI & CO.,
MADRAS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Sunday's Superb Success!
Mr. E. H. Du CASSE
presents the Clarendon 5-reel masterpiece

"The Lost Chord"

Vivid Picturisation of Sullivan's Famous Song
Produced and Performed by an
ALL-BRITISH COMPANY
and featuring
CONCORDIA MERREL
AND
MALCOLM KEEN

THE JANITOR'S WIFE'S TEMPTATION
PATHE GAZETTE

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 3 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Next New Programme on Wednesday.

As Mr. Du Casse desires to give to his patrons a long programme it has been decided that the first show from next Saturday should commence at 6-30 p.m. and continue without giving any interval, so that the show could be finished in time before the time of dinner hours.

A Grand Success!

Thousands of people were simply charmed
with the magnificent, powerful Society Drama

"Sally Bishop"

(5,000 feet.)

featuring Aurcle Sydney (of the "Ultus" Fame).

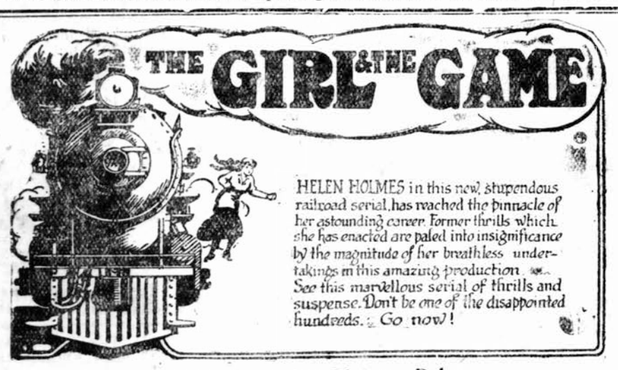
"Love knows no Social Bars"—this adage is thoroughly illustrated in this beautiful Photo-Romance. Positively see it this week at the

— WEST END CINEMA —

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows Daily: at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m.* (S. T.)

The usual **Gaumont Gazette** and a side-splitting **Comic** are also included in the Programme


THE GIRL & THE GAME
HELEN HOLMES in this new, stupendous railroad serial, has reached the pinnacle of her astounding career. Former thrills which she has enacted are paled into insignificance by the magnitude of her breathless undertakings in this amazing production. See this marvellous serial of thrills and suspense. Don't be one of the disappointed hundreds. Go now!

At your favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.

Time and prices as usual.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

YOUR FAVOURITE, PEARL WHITE, IN

"The Fatal Ring"

BOMBAY'S BEST WAR PICTURES:

"History of the Great War"

British Landing in France; The Men from Mons; A Glimpse of British Sea-Power.

PATHE GAZETTE.—SPARKLING COMIC.

DAILY: 7, 8-45, 10-30. MATINEES—SATURDAY 5; SUNDAY 3-30 & 5.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 2nd.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value		21.51
Egyptian F.G.F. Spot		29.93
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	26.30
	Oct.	25.57
New Orleans opening 9-30 a.m.	July	25.32
	Oct.	24.57

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.42
June	21.17
July	20.62
August	20.44

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.26
May-June	20.18
June-July	20.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
May	28.80
June	28.59 Unchgd.
July	28.35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.17
" " Fully Good	16.67
" " Fine	16.94
No. 1 Oomra Good	17.60
" " Fully Good	18.10
" " Fine	18.46
Broach Good	20.25
" Fully Good	20.51
" Fine	20.76
Scinde Good	17.17
" Fully Good	16.67
" Fine	17.04

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	26.87
" " Oct.	26.08
" " Jan	25.87
Spot Cotton at New York	28.70
" Orleans	28.50
Futures at New Orleans July	25.88
" " Oct.	25.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	99⅝

New York, May 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	25.95
" " Oct.	25.10
" " Jan.	24.75
Spot Cotton at New York	27.75
" " Orleans	28.50
Futures at New Orleans July	25.15
" " Oct.	24.30

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 4.

Fine Broach May, after toaching Rs. 741 on Friday afternoon, dropped to Rs. 721 last evening, and this morning the nominal quotation was Rs. 715. Considering that there was a rise of Rs. 90 in three days, it was natural that a reaction should take place on profit taking. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 710 for Fine Broach May and advanced to Rs. 722, later on touching Rs. 730 and dropping to Rs. 724. Fluctuations are wide and rapid and of frequent occurrance, and the purchase or sale of a few hundred bales affect prices. The drops continued from Rs. 724 to Rs. 716 and the price then again rose to Rs. 724 and declined to Rs. 717. Further fluctuations followed, and the closing rates at Colaba were as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate. Prices were irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	726
Fine Khamgaon Akola	"	"	675
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	550
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	"	725
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	731
" " Westerns	"	"	695

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd May 1918.

Cotton	5,676 bales.
Wheat	23,81 t cwts.
Linseed	9,606 "
Rape, &c.	827 "
Gingellyseed	12 "
Poppyseed	260 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1,114 "
Rice	10 851 "
Myrabollams	1,898 "
Cottonseed	436 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	9,139 "
Jowar	98 "
Maize	840 "
Barley	2,057 "

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 4th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	625	610	555	505 Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	620	605	550	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	595	.. Ready
Akola Khaug Fair-Staple M.G.	..	655	635	.. Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	665	645	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	675	655	.. Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	685	665	.. Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	685	695	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	730	725	717	.. Ready
Kadi (M.G.) Viramgam	..	..	705	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	610	525	.. Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 4th 1918.—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	7 9 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 9 0
" Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
" " Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	62 0 0	---
" Gajar 76-25	57 0 0	---
" Gajar 50-50	56 0 0	---
" Black	51 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	9 4 0	9 10 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	---
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	3 7 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 10 0

Forwards:	Rs: as: p:
Wheat April-May	7 3 9
Linseed May	8 6 9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay May 4th 1918.

	Rate per lb: As.
Davids No. 10	15 14
Shapurji No 10	" 14 14
Simplex No. 10	" 14 13
Edward No. 10	" 14 14
Light Houses No. 6½	" 13 5

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4th 1918.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 9 7
Fcs. Demand	294
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	207½
Shanghai	296
Japan	146
Singapore	185½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-14-6.
Sovereign Rs. 17-3-6.
Silver ready Ex-duty Rs. 116-2-0.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 116-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' sight Drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 209¾.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 294.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 141-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War loan 1929-47. Ex-warrant.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 83
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Owing to investing demand market remained firm with upward tendency.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,855, Swadeshi 1,922-8 x.d., Simplex 770, Shapurji 126-4, Pearls 572-8, New Greats 332-8, M. Petit 2,020, Madhavji 2,126, Kohinoor 1,395, Ind. Malwa 367-8, Ind. Bleeching 165, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoy 775, David 557-8, Currimbhoy 355, Crescent 232-8, Nagpur 2,520, Bombay United 860, Advance 1,230, Tata ordy. 247-8, Tata Old defd. 1,062-8, Tata New defd. 225, prem. Bombay Burma 1,110, Bombay Burma 355, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro. 1,200.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standard 1,835, Swadeshi 1,922-8, Simplex 772-8, Shapurji 126-4, Pearls 570, New Greats 236, M. Petit 2,020, Madhavji 2,115, Kohinoor 1,400, Ind. Malwa 365, Ind. Bleeching 165, Finlay 495, Fazulbhoy 772-8, David 555, Currimbhoy 355, Crescent 232-8, Century 422-8, Nagpur 2,520, Bombay United 860, Advance 1,170, Tata Old defd. 1,062-8, Tata New ordy. 88 prem., Alcocks, 785, Bombay Burma 1,110, Bombay Tramway 355, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro. 1,200.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Coal shares were not in demand and in the absence of business ruled quiet and unchanged. Jute mill shares opened slightly better with more inquiry, favourites in bazar improved a few points. There was very little doing in other directions. The following were the closing quotation:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 31 x. d.; Churulla 15; Kinuri 12.

Jute:—Budge Budge (ord) 614; Clive (ord) 211; Fort William (ord) 298, Howrah (ord) 42/8, Kamarhatty (ord) 564; Kinnison (ord) 912, Lansdowne (ord) 332, New Central (ord) 695, Reliance (ord) 38.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 302, Britania Biscuits 12/8, Eastern Paint 10/4.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 65 to 65/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 65/8 to 65/12.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 4th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,752-0
Total up-to-date	27,47,687-8

32 Balajee's Toys 32

The Ideal Playthings for
INDIAN CHILDREN

Order to-day and keep your Children Happy.

Big Set Rs. 4-0. Medium Rs. 2-8
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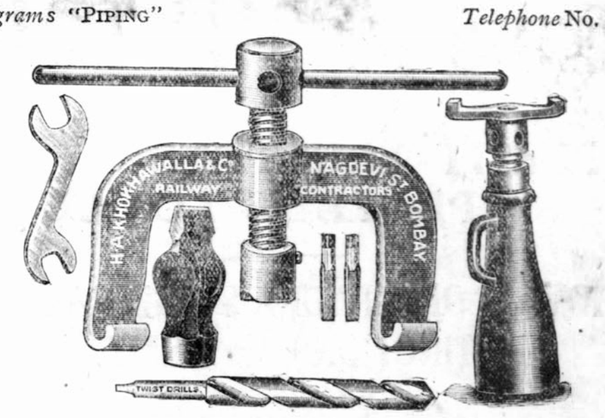

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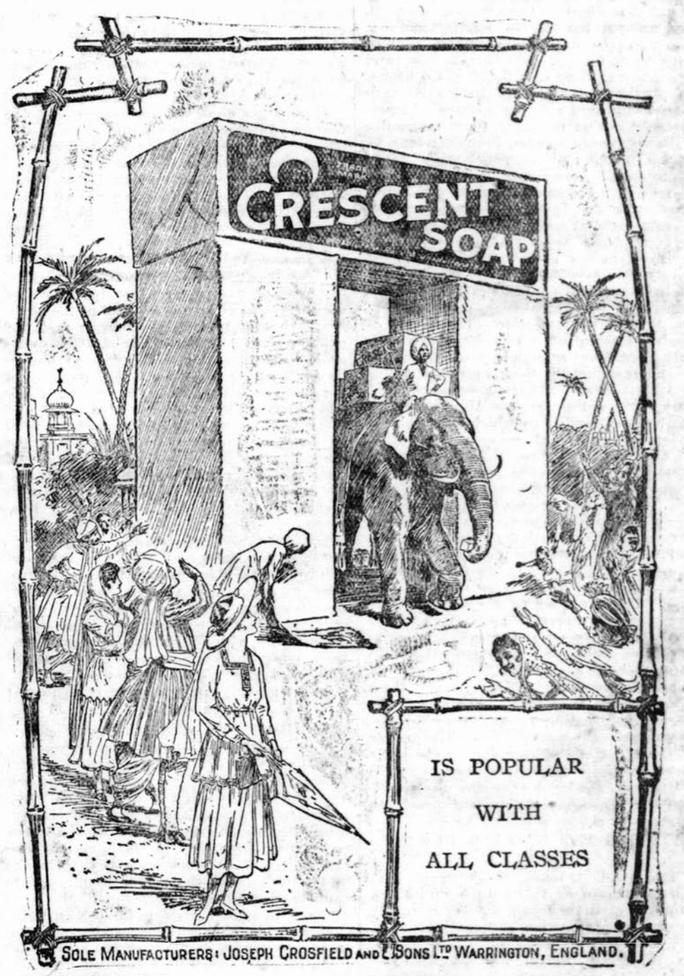

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ABDOOL AZIZ & Bros., Vadgadi, BOMBAY.
L. MOTIRAM & Sons, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

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THE ORIENTAL IRON & ELECTRICAL WORKS.

BOMBAY No. 4

WORKS: 6th Kumbharwada
GOL PITHA.

TEL. 4094.

NEEDS OF THE HOUR IN INDIA.

IMPLICIT TRUST IN PEOPLE'S LOYALTY.

REMOVAL OF INVIDIOUS AND GALLING DISTINCTIONS IN ARMY.

INTRODUCTION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

HON. MR. PATEL ON INDIA'S RESPONSE TO EMPIRE'S CALL.

The Eighteenth Bombay Provincial Conference met yesterday at Bijapur under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. Mr. Patel, in the course of his address, after thanking the Conference for the great honour done him and after referring to the losses sustained by India through the deaths of Mr. Dadabhai, Sir William Wedderburn and Rao Bahadur Pathak, since the Provincial Conference met in Nasik last year, went on to refer to the war. Mr. Patel said:—

The Viceroy, in his reply to the Premier, has assured him that his trumpet call will not fall on deaf ears. So far as the people's leaders are concerned, they have been fully alive to this danger and if the country is to-day unprepared to meet it, the fault is not theirs but of the Government of India who should have long since taken the necessary steps to equip India for such a contingency. But whatever the lapses of the past, it is not yet too late to mend matters. Even now the authorities will do well to train the millions of India for, at any rate, the defence of their own hearths and homes. The prevalent doctrines of Indian military requirements and strategy have become hopelessly out of date. If there is trouble on the frontiers of India, brought about by German intrigue and penetration into Asia rendered easier now by the Russian collapse—by no means a remote possibility now—how is the British Government going to protect the disarmed and emasculated people of India against the dire consequences of such a contingency? The old military plan of pouring into India colonial and British soldiers to defend the frontiers against foreign aggression has, as is apparent, become impracticable. The idea of bringing regiments recruited from the North-West frontier tribes inside the country and distributing them over the different parts thereof for the purposes of preserving internal peace has also to be discarded under conditions which are likely to develop on account of German intrigue in Persia and Afghanistan. Under these circumstances, not only the people, but if I mistake not, the Princes and Chiefs of India, to whom the British Government have given a guarantee of protection from internal revolt and external aggression, are justified in asking whether the policy of not equipping and utilizing to the fullest extent the man-power of India is to continue any longer. The educated people have for many years past pressed upon the authorities the necessity of giving military training to the people and preparing them to defend their own country. But their cry has been a cry in the wilderness all these years. Let me hope that whatever the apparent justification for such a policy sixty years ago, the authorities will recognise that the needs of the hour dictate the wiser and the more statesmanlike policy of implicit trust in the loyalty of the people, of which they have given abundant proof in this great war.

INVIDIOUS AND GALLING DISTINCTIONS.

I said implicit trust, which means that the measures to be taken to organise the man-power of India should not be, as in the case of the organization and equipment of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force, half-hearted and calculated to create a feeling of bitterness on account of the arrangements being such as to place on Indians the stigma of inferiority as compared to their European fellow subjects. Every one knows how the authorities bungled in connection with the Bombay University corps. The spirited young men who joined the corps were first called 'Privates' and then styled "Student Sepoys" and have recently again been given the title of "Privates" but are still denied the equipment and privileges of British "Privates." The dress given to them and the treatment meted out to them were such as to wound their feelings and to humiliate them. I say, therefore, that the authorities should go in for a whole-hearted measure of organizing the whole country from a military point of view without introducing invidious and galling distinctions.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

Mr. Patel then referred to the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms. The reforms Indian leaders had been urging had been long overdue. The Congress-League Scheme, said the speaker, is designed to rectify the unquestionable defects and evils of the existing system of Government. That the system requires to be overhauled and refashioned goes without saying. Men of light and leading in India have been for over fifty years pointing out the way in which it could be done. The trend of the policy pursued by Government, however, made them apprehensive that the direction in which they desired the Government to move was not the direction in which 'the men on the spot' were, with their vested interests, inclined to direct the ship of the state. They therefore made a persistent demand that the authorities in England should make a declaration of policy announcing that it was the aim and object of British rule to grant self-government to India as an integral part of the British Empire. In this connection the services which the late Sir William Wedderburn rendered to us are invaluable. The justice and urgency of this demand appealed to the British Cabinet who, through the Secretary of State, made their famous announcement of 20th August last. India was delighted at that announcement. It was a wise and statesmanlike pronouncement. There is no going back upon it now, although a section of the Anglo-Indian opposition has evinced a desire to question its finality. It is futile for them to do so. They are surely not serving the cause of the Empire by taking up such an uncompromising attitude. The announcement of 20th August last definitely commits England to 'the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire' and promises that 'substantial steps in this direction' would be taken 'as soon as possible.'

It is urged that the acceptance of the Congress-League Scheme would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Government to maintain law and order within the country. Those who say so forget that the Scheme leaves altogether untouched the present powers of the Government of India in regard to the "direction of military affairs and the foreign and other political relations of India including the declaration of War, the making of peace and the entering into treaties" as also "in respect of military charges for the defence of the country;" that is to say, the scheme asks for popular control of the administration under proper safeguards in so far only as domestic matters are concerned. The power of the Government of India to preserve peace and order in the country remains intact and there need be no fear of any risk or peril to constituted authority, by the grant to the people of the right to raise and spend their monies for the purposes of internal administration only. It is interesting to note that the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, gave expression to the same view. Mr. Bonnerjee observed:—"With the power of veto and say, the military in their hands, the British Government would run no risk in India if they gave representative institutions to that country. On the contrary, by their gracious act they will have built a foundation for their power in the hearts of the people which will remain intact for ever."

FAILURE OF MORLEY-MINTO REFORM SCHEME.

Mr. Patel dealt with the Curtis scheme and the question of proportional representation. Referring to the Morley-Minto reform scheme he said:—Every one who has had anything to do with the working of our Legislative Council knows that the Morley-Minto Reform Scheme under which it was constituted has failed in its purpose. The first object of that scheme was to give the representatives of the people ample opportunities of criticising the policy of the Government in its various departments in order that suitable modifications might be made in that policy in the light of the non-official view. In order to secure this end, the Reforms gave to non-official members of the Council the right to move resolutions on matters of general public interest. Unfortunately, however, it was left to the authorities in India to make rules regulating the exercise of that right. The rules so made and the interpretation put upon them by the authorities have rendered the exercise of the right altogether nugatory and of no effect. These rules empower the President of the Council to disallow any resolution on the ground that it is not of general public interest, or that it cannot be moved consistently with public interest, or that it does not otherwise comply with certain conditions named in the rules. The number of resolutions of which notices were given in the year 1916 was 68. Of these, 24 were disallowed under these powers. From January to October 1917, the number, of which notices were given, was 72. Of these 31 were so disallowed. A good number of these were disallowed on the ground that they could not be moved consistently with public interest. I am tempted to cite a few of them here in order to enable you to understand what inconsistency with 'public interest' means from the Government point of view. Resolutions recommending the Governor-in-Council (1) to cancel the order passed by the Government under the Defence of India Act preventing Mrs. Besant from entering the limits of the Bombay Presidency, (2) to create District Councils to enable the people to have opportunities of associating themselves in the work of District Administration, (3) to take steps to improve indigenous systems of Medicine (4) to appoint a Committee to draw up a comprehensive scheme for the provision of better sanitation and more widespread medical relief in rural areas (5) to discontinue the Government move to Mahableshwar (6) to declare that the order of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad directing the Executive Committee of the 16th Bombay Provincial Conference to admit the C.I.D. reporters and other police officers to that Conference pandal and offer no obstruction in the execution of their duties was illegal and should not have been made and (7) to recognize that at least one Secretary to Government shall be an Indian—these were regarded such as could not be moved consistently with public interest. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, that these are only a few of the many resolutions that have been disallowed in the past on the same ground.

PUBLIC INTEREST OR OTHER INTEREST

Now I ask you to judge for yourselves, whether the discussion of the subject matter of any of these resolutions in the Legislative Council would be against 'public interest' or against any other interest. If an elected non-official member gives notice of a resolution which Government regard as against 'public interest,' it is, I think, due to the public that they should know of his misdeed, so that they may not return him again. One would, under the circumstances naturally expect the Government to immediately publish for the information of the public all such undesirable resolutions. Strange to say, however, that not only the Government themselves do not publish such resolutions but they do not allow the non-official members to do so. There is, of course, no rule in the Legislative Council Manual empowering the Government or the President to require a non-official member not to publish disallowed questions and resolutions. The President, however, following the lead given in this respect by the President of the Punjab Council has ruled that the publication of disallowed questions and resolutions would be regarded by him as "Breach of Etiquette" and when he was asked by way of a supplementary question whether one non-official member was at liberty to pass on to other members,' questions and resolutions not admitted, the reply was that he was not prepared to answer the question any further. Ladies and gentlemen, last year a non-official member gave notice of a question asking Government to move the President to reconsider his ruling. The question was not even admitted. The same member thereupon gave notice of a resolution on the subject but that, too, was disallowed. Similarly, an interpellation asking Government to publish disallowed questions and resolutions was also disallowed. This ruling, ladies and gentlemen, keeps every non-official member ignorant of the disallowed questions and resolutions of all the other members, with the result that many of the ignorant members give notice of resolutions and questions once disallowed by the President on the notice given by other members. To remedy this, a non-official member gave notice of a motion for the amendment of Council Rules so as to provide that the Secretary of the Legislative Council should maintain a register of disallowed questions and resolutions and keep a copy of it in the "Members' Room." That motion was admitted for discussion but ruled out by the President on a point of order raised by one of the members of the Executive Council. Thereupon the same member gave notice of a resolution on the subject under the rules for discussion of matters of General Public Interest, but it was disallowed, as being 'not of public interest.' Ladies and gentlemen, the non-official members could bear these indignities no longer and have, therefore, recently unanimously resolved in a meeting of the Indian Non-official Members' Association, to wait upon his Excellency in a deputation. An outsider, if he gets a chance to attend one of those meetings, could realise what the feelings of resentment of non-official members are on this question.

It may be asked why no attempts have so long been made by any non-official member to get the rules made by the authorities amended. My reply is that attempts were made but the public cannot know them. The ruling regarding 'etiquette' referred to above comes in the way of non-official members in acquainting the public with them. It is sufficient for my present purposes to say that resolutions asking Government to take steps to have the rules amended were also disalloewd.

Mr. Patel then dwelt on the defects of the procedure in the Finance Committee and the discussion of the Budget.

SECRETARIAT ATTITUDE.

Mr. Patel proceeded:—Ladies and gentlemen, so far as the Secretariat record office and library are concerned, a non-official member is hardly treated better than the man in the street by the Secretariat Officers. He has naturally to be exact in his statement of facts and figures regarding his resolutions and questions. He therefore stands in need of books and records to verify his statements. He writes to the Secretary of the Government concerned and after several days he gets a reply to say 'that it is not the practice to furnish private individuals or bodies with copies of Government Orders which are not intended for general publication and that Government regret that they are unable to make an exception in your case' or to say that 'government regret that they are unable to comply with your request, but that if you indicate the precise points on which you desire information, they will consider whether any information, in addition to that already published and supplied to you, can be furnished' or to say that the 'rules of this Department do not permit of a Government Resolution being furnished to you' or to say that 'it is contrary to practice to furnish copies of Government Orders except to their own officers' or to say that 'the volume in question is not intended for the use of the public but as the question is only of historical interest, I enclose extracts which will give you the information you wish.' Now, ladies and gentlemen, non-official members dare not and do not claim to see 'Confidential' papers or records but surely any other papers or records cannot and ought not, in fairness, be denied to them.

These are only a few of the many difficulties under which a non-official member labours and I am sure you will sympathise with his lot. If he is unable to do much, it is no fault of his. Disappointment, disgust and above all humiliation are the necessary attendants to the office of an elected non-official member under the present circumstances; but out of evil cometh good and it is no small consolation to him that he has successfully proved that the existing system of government has miserably failed.

THE KAIRA SITUATION.

Mr. Patel then came to refer to the agriculturists of the Kaira District who after exhausting every available method to secure justice have resorted to Passive Resistance. Mr. Patel narrated at length the attempts of these agriculturists and of the leaders of Gujerat, including those of Mr. Gandhi, to convince the authorities of the reality of the distress and of the need of relief. Mr. Patel then proceeded:—

Ladies and gentlemen, you will thus see that the agriculturists of Kaira and their leaders have left no stone unturned to convince the authorities of the true state of things and thus get their grievance redressed. There are, on the one hand, the inquiries by the Hon. Messrs. Parekh and Patel, by the three members of the Servants of India Society, by the Gujerat Sabha and above all by Mr. Gandhi and his co-workers which go to show that there has been a general failure of crops in the district, entitling the agriculturists to suspension of revenue, while there are, on the other hand, the reports of local Revenue Officials to the contrary. It is incumbent, under these circumstances, on any Government concerned with the well-being of the people committed to their charge to at least hold a public inquiry and satisfy themselves as to which version is correct, undeterred by any considerations of 'prestige.' Ladies and gentlemen, I make myself bold to say that the whole question, unfortunately for the agriculturists of that district, has been dealt with by Government in a most unsympathetic spirit. It is no fault, therefore, of the people if they stand on their rights and decline to pay land revenue which they think Government are not entitled to claim from them under the rules. It is to be noted that repeated requests were made to the auhorities during these three months to postpone the collection of revenue, at any rate during the period of inquiry, but they remained unheeded. The work of collection has gone on as usual. The tale of the peoples' misery does not end here. Misfortunes do not come singly. Plague was busy throughout the district during the whole of the period referred to and the agriculturists had to leave their homes and live in temporary grass structures in the fields. Plague has decimated many a home and the condition of the people may be more easily imagined than described. There were 1,500 prosecutions in the district last year under wnat is popularly known as the Mhowra legislation. The agriculturists did not find facilities for disposing of their Mhowra flowers before the expiry of what is called "the vacation period" in the Act and the Sarkar hauled them up as criminals. The non-official inquiries referred to above show that a number of valuable Mhowra trees have been and are being cut down and petitions and prayers were submitted with a view to induce Government to suspend the operation of the measure till the end of this year. Government have refused to do anything of the kind. This then is shortly the situation in the Kaira District and I hope and trust that you will not hesitate to extend your sympathy to the distressed Kaira agriculturists.

Mr. Patel went on to refer to the many problems of Local Self-Government, to the objectional Abkari policy of Government and primary education.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Referring to trial by jury Mr. Patel said:—The system of trial by jury was introduced into this country by the Code of Criminal Procedure passed in 1861. The Code left it entirely to the discretion of each Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, to extend the system to such localities under its jurisdiction as it may deem fit. I need hardly tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the attitude of almost all the local governments in India towards this question is not less unsympathetic and ill-liberal than their attitude towards the question of local self-government. The Government of Bengal introduced the system into 7 districts in the year 1868. Twenty-nine years later, i.e., in the year 1897, the system was extended to four other districts. The Bengal Presidency has 28 districts. No further extension having been made by the Bengal Government since 1897, a non-official member brought a resolution in the Legislative Council in 1916 recommending the extension of the system to all the remaining districts. The Government, of course, opposed it. The Council, however, carried it. The Government in its turn has recently refused to carry the Council's recommendation into effect. The U. P. Government for the first time in 1884 introduced the system in three out of 48 districts. No further advance having been made since then, the Legislative Council of those provinces carried in 1916 a resolution for the extension of the system to nine other districts in spite of Government opposition. The Government, however, have decided not to accept the recommendation. We have in our Presidency 26 districts. The system was introduced first in the Poona district in 1867. Later on, during Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty, it was extended to the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, Belgaum and the city of Karachi. The total number of cases tried by jury in Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat and Ahmedabad from the 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1914, was 4,331, the Judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury in 4,032 cases, i.e., in 93 per cent. of cases. In only 299 cases, the Judge differed from the jury and made a reference to the High Court. The High Court accepted the verdict of the jury in 99 and rejected it in 200 cases. What better testimony, ladies and gentlemen, could be adduced to show that the system has proved a great success in this Presidency and the fears entertained in some quarters regarding the fitness and capacity of jurors are entirely unfounded? And yet when a resolution recommending further extension of the system to the remaining districts of the Presidency was discussed in the Legislative Council last December, the Government took a very uncompromising attitude. The mover was, in Council and out of it, asked to withdraw his resolution on a promise of inquiry and when he declined the offer, his Excellency the President, in putting the resolution to vote, remarked that "no Government in its senses could possibly accept a resolution of this sort without the very fullest inquiry as to the merits or demerits of the course proposed and we must decline to accept the resolution in any form." The resolution was thus lost. The system is deemed good for Europeans in India and is extended to all offences committed by them. But when after 56 years' experiment, in a few districts of the Presidency, in the trial of offences committed by Indians, it is proposed to extend it further, the Bombay Government think that it is time to make further inquiry into the whole matter and say that the proposal of the mover is an 'impatient suggestion' and that they cannot allow themselves to be carried away by it.

DELHI CONFERENCE.

Finally, referring to the War Conference recently held at Delhi, Mr. Patel said:—

Immediately following the Premier's trumpet call and the reply of his Excellency the Viceroy thereto, a conference of some of the leading representatives of the Princes and people as well as of the local governments in India met at Delhi under the presidentship of his Excellency Lord Chelmsford on the 27th and 29th April. The meeting could have been made more representative of the Indian people had the local governments to whom the task of selecting the leaders of "all shades of opinion" from their respective provinces had been entrusted by the Government of India, had wisely carried out the mandate. As you are all aware, ladies and gentlemen, such recognized and prominent public leaders as Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant, Sir Subramania Iyer and Babu Motilal Ghose were not invited. Attempts were made at Delhi by some non-official gentlemen to persuade the authorities to send invitations to Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant, but without any result. It was generally believed that in order to make the Conference really representative, the Government of India should have also asked the Provincial Congress Committee and the two Home Rule Leagues in India to select their own representatives, as was done in connection with the deputations received by his Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu in November and December last.

The objects of the Conference were as announced by the Government of India, to secure the cooperation of all classes (1) in sinking domestic differences and in bringing about the cessation of political propaganda during the present crisis; (2) in the measures necessary for the prosecution of the war with special reference to man-power and the development of India's resources, and (3) in cheerfully bearing the sacrifices which may be necessary to achieve victory. I may say at once that the idea of bringing obout the cessation of political propaganda was wisely given up for obvious reasons. The question was not even mooted either before any of the Committees or the Conference. So long as the question of constitutional reforms hangs in the balance, it is not at all possible to stop political propaganda. It was on that account, I believe, that no attempt was made in the direction of securing the first object of the Conference. With regard to objects (2) and (3) it will be remembered that immediately after the announcement of the Conference some of our public leaders addressed a manifesto to the Government and the Parliament of Great Britain and the Government of India stating clearly how that cooperation could be best secured. In that manifesto they say:—

"Let full responsible Government be established in India within a definite period to be fixed by statute with the Congress-League Scheme as a first stage and a Bill to that effect be introduced into the Parliament at once. Let the Indian leaders be taken into confidence now and treated as recognized shares in the perils and triumphs of the struggle. Let us all feel that we are one heart and aim, that we are not servants fighting for their masters, but freemen fighting beside free men for the common heritage of freedom."

HON. MR. KHAPARDE'S RESOLUTION.

Public meetings were also held all over the country at which resolutions were adopted asking non-official representatives attending the Conference to make it clear to the authorities that the only effective way to secure complete and cheerful cooperation was for the Government to take immediate steps to enable the people to feel that they were fighting for the freedom of their Motherland. Accordingly, when the Committee on man-power met, this view was strenuously pressed by several non-official representatives on the attention of the Committee and a written motion in that behalf was submitted to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the chairman of the meeting. The chairman, however, ruled the motion out. It was thereupon intimated to him there and then that the question would be raised at the Conference by way of amendment. You are aware, ladies and gentlemen, that the Hon. Mr. Khaparde accordingly gave due notice to his Excellency the Viceroy of his intention to move that amendment with the result that it was again ruled out. You will thus see that all possible attempts were made by the non-official delegates to the Conference to put the people's point of view before the authorities, but it was said that the Conference was exclusively a war conference and the question raised by the amendment was out of place. I may further point out that in the Committee on man-power questions regarding modification of the Arms Act, general amnesty to political p[illegible] and the creation of a militia in India were raised but disallowed on similar grounds. The question of throwing open to Indians all kinds of services in the Army, the Navy and the Air-craft was allowed to be discussed, but ultimately not put to vote. These questions were of course not raised again at the Conference. As a matter of fact, non-official representatives were determined, so far as I know, for reasons mentioned hereafter, to allow the resolutions settled at the joint meeting of the two Committees to pass unanimously at the Conference even if the amendment of Mr. Khaparde were over-ruled by his Excellency. The main resolution recommended by the joint meeting of the Committees and adopted at the Conference runs as follows:—

"That this Conference authorises and requests his Excellency the Viceroy to convey to his Excellency the King-Emperor the expression of India's dutiful and loyal response to his gracious message and an assurance of her determination to continue to do her duty to her utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing."

The country has by this resolution assured his Majesty the King-Emperor that every Indian, high or low, rich or poor, will continue to do his duty to his utmost capacity to help the Empire in this great crisis. Our duty now is clear. I have no doubt India will strain every nerve to make that assurance good. At the same time it is the duty of the authorities in India, as well as in England to facilitate our path. We have as a matter of simple duty responded to the call of the Imperial Government without making any conditions and in a spirit of cheerfulness. We fully recognize that in this hour of danger we must give ungrudging assistance to the Empire of which we hope in the near future to be members in the sense that the great Dominions overseas are. Stated frankly, our response is due to the confident hope that the reforms under contemplation will embody in the main the Congress-League Scheme and that full responsible Government within a definite period will be guaranteed to India by a Parliamentary statute which we hope and trust will be passed without delay. It is that faith and that faith alone that has enabled us to tender our whole-hearted cooperation to the Government.

ARMS ACT MUST BE ABOLISHED.

Government must at once recognize that it is not human nature that people would take up arms cheerfully unless they are fully trusted and their loyalty is held above suspicion. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that the Arms Act should be immediately modified in material particulars so as to enable the people of this country to hold arms on the conditions that Englishmen hold them in England. Atmosphere of trust must replace that of distrust. Press Act must disappear at once. Every day's delay in discharging the internees means obstacle to recruiting. There are immense possibilities in this country in the matter of securing soldiers if only the imagination of the people is captured. It can be so captured only by a spirit of confidence in and respect for the people of India, showing itself in immediate reforms which will enable us to feel that we are neither Russians not Germans driven to fight by and for a despotic bureaucracy, but free, equal and self-respecting citizens in a commonwealth of democracy. If, however, as has been too often the case hitherto, our expectations, though modest, are foiled by our adversaries in India and in England, and Great Britain once more listens to the reactionary forces of Anglo-Indian vested interests ready like Ulster to sacrifice the Empire to their own narrow cause, then the inevitable result in India will be a corresponding reaction which I for one, fear to contemplate. Faith in Great Britain will hardly survive. Our appeals to our countrymen to help with men and with money will fall on deaf ears, nay, may be received with sullenness if not with ridicule and we shall be asked if India is to be duped also by her own representatives. Again a great opportunity will have been lost to India, to England, to the Empire and to the great cause of liberty and democracy. I say this in no spirit of unreasoning pessimism, but to make it clear that the responsibility for such a result will lie not upon India or her representatives, but upon the forces of reaction whether open or disguising themselves under the veil of cautious statesmenship and administration or masquerading as the friends of peace and order or as trustees of the Indian people.

Let me, therefore, conclude, ladies and gentlemen, with an earnest prayer to God that He may grant unto our rulers sufficient wisdom and foresight to rise to the occasion and do what the situation urgently calls for.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, KALBADEVE RODA, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public lecture by Dr. E. J. H. Taraporevala on "The Problem of International Language" Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa *via* Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 10.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Whist drive with prizes on Lawn and Dancing on Tennis Court, both commencing at 9-30 p.m., sharp.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Whist drive with prizes on Lawn and Dancing on Tennis Court, both commencing at 9-30 p.m. sharp.

SATURDAY, May 11.

The next despatch of letter mails for the United States of America and Canada by the Pacific route *via* Calcutta closes at Bombay at 19 (hours). Only articles superscribed "*via* Pacific Mail" will be despatched by this route.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Cirque, at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The Quips."
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-50.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

May 4.

Wednesday, 8th—6-45 a.m., Jackal Club Flats. Drill, Salsette Troops.
Friday, 10th—6 p.m., Church Gate Sands. Drill, Fort Troops.

SCOUTING.

The following is the result of the Scouts Contest held at Santa Cruz on Friday, 19th April, 1918 :—

Corpl. R. C. Giles ..... 1st (Winner of Cup)
Tr. G. V. E. Wesche Dart ... 2nd.
Sergt. C. H. Hewlett 3rd

NOTICE.

All swords, rifles, oil bottles and pull throughs are to be returned to Headquarters during the current week.

CHARLES H. PARTRIDGE,
2nd-Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant,
4th Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the quarter ending 30th April the attendance in the Dispensary was 930 patients, out of whom 653 males, 65 females and the rest 192 were children.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of this hospital acknowledges fresh public subscriptions in aid of the institution, which raise the total funds so far subscribed to Rs. 29,59,975.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Dr. E. J. H. Taraporevala will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "The Problem of International Language". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The 13th annual social gathering of the Israelite Brotherhood was held on Saturday night, in the compound of the Brotherhood's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla, when Dr. E. Moses, presided. Over 100 members and a few guests were present and a very enjoyable time was spent.

The report for the year 1917 was read by Mr. M. Solomon, Honorary Secretary, which showed that the long felt want of the members for an independent hall was realized during the year and all functions of the Institution were successfully conducted therein. There were 35 meetings held in the year under report, when a number of interesting religious and social subjects were discussed. Two public lectures were also arranged for, which were well attended. More of these could not be held for want of larger accommodation. The membership has increased from 90 to 147, including one patron and three life members. The independent premises enabled the Brotherhood to transform the Circulating Library started in 1913 into a permanent one and efforts are being made to collect books chiefly on Jewish Religion and Literature. A reading room has also been attached to the library. The Hebrew Classes which were commenced in 1916 continued satisfactorily and during the year under review Jewish History Study Classes were introduced which are also making steady progress.

A social gathering of the Institution was arranged during the year to entertain Captain Aaron Joseph, Lieutenant Jacob Ezekiel, and Dr. S. J. Jhirad, which proved a great success. The finance of the Society was very satisfactory and the interest of the members increasing.

The President then made an instructive speech, referring briefly to the work done by the Brotherhood. Indian music and singing formed a part of the programme and after light refreshments the meeting dispersed.

MANKAME BROS
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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

COMPLETION OF THE NEW PREMISES.

(From a Correspondent.)

After a literally vagabondish career of nearly eight years, the judges, pleaders and staff of this Court are now about to be settled in a permanent home of their own. The palatial building at Carnac Road designed by Mr. Wittet, consulting archietect to the Government and built by that enterprising contractor Mr. Vithal Sayana, has added one more to the list of handsome piles of which Bombay is so justly proud. The old building on the site of which, the new one is erected was always found to be unfit and unsuitable for Court purposes and latterly even unsafe. One Chief Judge after another had tried to impress upon the Government the necessity of having a new building to suit the requirements of this Cinderilla of the Judicial Department but to no avail. Finally Mr. Kemp's representations had the desired effect, though not before one or two rafters in one of the Court rooms threatened to give way and make a grand holocaust of the much-abused Marwadis and their cater-cousins, the sweet talking Danawallas.

The Princess St. Building.

Thus some eight years ago the old premises were ordered to be vacated and temporary lodgings hired in a building at Princess Street. The building, though sound enough for residential purposes for which it was originally meant, was, within three years of its occupation by the Court, found to be tottering under the weight of hundreds of litigants who came in and went out each day. A narrow terrace overhanging the rear of the building and running its whole length was the first to be found unsafe and all entrances to and exits from it had to be barred; shortly after some cracks were discovered in the walls and on the ceilings and one morning the dismal announcement was made that the building had been officially declared to be unsafe by Government engineers. The scandal created by this state of affairs led to the interesting discovery that the building had never been certified by the Municipality as fit for occupation. There were questions and interpellations by indignant City Fathers and any number of high officials were to have been hauled over the coals but the bug-bear of departmental prestige hushed even the noisied of corporators into eternal silence. To resume, the sitting of the Court was hurridly adjourned for the day. Judges and pleaders had a short vacation before other premises could be found suitable for their use. As it was, they succeeded in alighting upon premises which were exactly the reverse—a lofty corner in the old G. P. O. of which the only attractability was the vicinity of a number of restaurants where the junior bar had their high teas every afternoon. Over the inconveniences experienced there by all and sundry, a veil had better been drawn. While the Court was temporarily located here, the emissaries of Government and brokers professional and non-professional, in their anxiety to bag a large commission, went about exploiting the whole of Bombay for a vacant plot on which to erect suitable premises. For once, the Government even with their inexhaustible sinews of war, found themselves beaten.

The Present Premises.

But a calculating philanthrophist, born to prove the impotency of riches against wisdom, came to their rescue. For once philanthropy and commercialism were to go hand in hand. The owner of the plot on which the present temporary premises are located offered to give the use of several hundred yards of the ground of his compound, practically rent free. But there was a modest covenant of a non-onerous nature to be inserted in the lease. The structure, to be put up by the Government and then valued at a lakh and quarter, was to be the property of the Lessor immediately the building was vacated by the Court. Already rumours are rife that Government themselves desire to retain the premises for the use of some other department but nothing less than a rental of Rs. 3,000 will satisfy the owner. If the Government won't pay this price, some half-a-dozen enterprising motor agencies are prepared to step in. The present building, though isolated from the commercial part of the town, is not without its good points. The Court and the Registrar's huge establishment being on a single floor, it has always been found so convenient to foot it from one end of the court to the other. In this respect the new building, though enormous in its dimensions, must yield the palm to the present structure. The five courts will now be spread over two separate floors and the Registrar's office over two others. Pleaders and litigants, who have to attend more than one court of a morning when the rush of petty suits and miscellaneous matters is great, will not be able to proceed from this end of the second floor to that end of the third except at the risk of finding their matters disposed of ex parte. It is to be hoped that the judges will relax to some extent the rigour of the rules regulating the calling on and disposal of suits, so as to cause the least inconvenience to the Bar and the public who instruct them.

Comfort Convenience and Sanitation.

Barring this one blemish, the new premises with their broad verandahs and spacious halls, leave nothing to be desired in point of comfort, convenience and sanitation. The building is one solid block of stone which will stand the wear and tear of generations of litigants. From the day the ground floor was put up up to the last hour of its completion rumours were loud and persistent crediting the Military with havin their sinister eyes upon it. At one time, the Military Accounts Department at Poona had nearly captured it but a timely reminder by the then Chief Judge, Mr. Chitre, saved the situation. One fine morning, his retiring room was found flooded with rain water and he had to improvise the library into a retiring room by screening a corner where he could munch his hurried tiffin free from the obstrusive gaze of inquisitive suitors. On another occasion the late Mr. Donald, who was no respecter of conventions, had to requisition the services of his puttawalla, to hold up over his head an open umbrella, in true oriental fashion, while he meted out justice to Bombay and his wife. Profiting by the lessons of the past, the Judges and the Registrar met in solemn conclave and resolved not to take any chance of losing the new building. By all the gods they swore to make an inroad upon it, immediately it was pronounced fit for occupation. The furniture, new or old, did not matter. If the Judges' dais could not be ready, a quartette of beer barrels decently covered would do duty as well. Even the inevitable electric fans were unanimously voted to be not indisponsable. Henceforward possession was to be the watchword, and Mr. Kemp's parting advice. And they have got it at last. For this late relief, much thanks. The P. W. D. notified towards the end of last month that the building would be ready for occupation on the 1st instant. Before 10 a.m. that morning, the Agents of the Furniture Removing Company were busy dismantling the antiquated and cumbersome wooden shelves and shifting musty records and mildewed folios resting on them for generations. The Chief Judge is now in possession of the building in law and in fact and even the proverbial slip cannot dash the cup which judges and pleaders propose quaffed last evening, when the Chief Judge was "At Home" to his colleagues and members of the Bar. There is to be no formal opening but last evening's pleasing function was turned into a sort of house warming, to celebrate the ultimate casting of anchor in a safe haven of a wanderer. The Chief Judge in a brief but appropriate speech declared the building open amid applause, recounting the vicissitudes which Judges, Registrar, clerks, and members of the Bar had undergone during the last few years.

VAGABOND.

SIR STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, KT.

Photo by Bourne and Sheppherd.

Acting Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, who retires on May 20.

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MAN and MALARIA
(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)

Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
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Doctors diagnose in slumbers,
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest"
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
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Trust no mixtures, however pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Effaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another,
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

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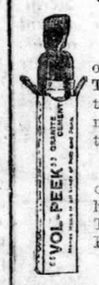

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From 1st May, 1918, copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount to this office before the 15th of this month to avoid inconvenience which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies as no outstandings can be allowed henceforth.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RAM.—Your letter is in any case too long. But we fail to find anything wrong in the phrases you quote. The English is quite good.

"THE STATES AND BRITISH INDIA".—There is no signature to the typewritten letter received with this heading and no covering letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, 6th May, 1918.

A FANTASTIC SCHEME.

The forms which the opposition to the Congress-League Scheme of reforms take are very curious. Their fundamental characteristic, however, remains constant. This characteristic is that they are chiefly inspired by the bureaucracy with the object of securing for the latter an indefinite and uncontrolled enjoyment of its present monopoly of power, while ostensibly professing to give the people a "substantial" share in the administration. The most notorious of the forms which the bureaucratic opposition to Indian aspirations took was, of course, what was known as the "Curtis" scheme. Framed by political cranks, it could only be accepted by statesmen in the last stages of despair. In the present vigorous and healthy political life of the country it had no chance of popular acceptance and was indignantly and universally condemned. So now we have a new scheme thrust upon the Indian public. The author of this scheme is Mr. Everard Cotes. Mr. Cotes is the Managing Director of the Associated Press of India and in his official capacity is believed to be the *confidante* of the official hierarchy. The Indian public will, therefore, be not unjustified in regarding it,—especially in view of its characteristics—as the manifesto of the bureaucracy. Mr. Cotes is unable to feel satisfied with the Curtis' scheme as "a *via media* between the demands of the Home Ruler and the non-possumus of the conservative," because "the system of divided authority (diarchy), on which it is based, would prove unworkable in practice, and under it a single class might permanently capture the purely elected bodies that it would create." So he proposes his own scheme, based on "partnership," which "seeks to ascertain how gradual progress could best be made towards the system of government obtaining in Great Britain and the Dominions, such safeguards being added as to prevent evils dependant on the difference in the conditions concerned." The difference is that "whereas in Great Britain and in the Dominions the people generally are sufficiently advanced in development to understand political questions, and to act, accordingly, in their own interests, this is the case only with certain classes in India, at the present time." Therefore, for "political purposes," according to Mr. Cotes, the population in India may be divided into (i) educated Europeans, (ii) educated Indians, (iii) uneducated Indians. The first two classes are "clearly fitted" for full parliamentary government which, Mr. Cotes says, should be granted at once to the country with the proviso that the "uneducated Indians," who are not fitted for it, should be represented by "bureaucratic nominees." "There appears to be no reason," Mr. Cotes adds, "why the demand of the educated Indian, for elected representation in these councils, should not be granted, at once, to the full extent of the claimant's stake in the country if two provisos be fulfilled." The first of these provisos is the division of the population into the three classes already mentioned.

"The second proviso is that such uneducated Indians, as are at present incapable of taking an advantageous part in political life, should be represented, so long as the inability continues, by persons not liable to be suspected of using the ignorance of those they represent to push measures detrimental to others. The last named condition would be fulfilled, if the uneducated Indians were represented in the councils, to the extent of their stake in the country, by officials or others nominated by some such impartial authority as the Governor-General."

The representatives of uneducated Indians would be either officials or nominated non-officials, that is, all Europeans; for, according to Mr. Cotes, educated Indians cannot "represent" them. Lest this monopoly should be threatened by an increasing number of "educated" Indians, Mr. Cotes suggests a device calculated to keep the European in power for all time; and this is a British parliamentary commission which will assemble periodically "to decide applications for the transfer of constituencies from the "uneducated" to the educated category, and *vice versa*."

The scheme only needs to be described to deserve condemnation at the hands of all self-respecting Indians. In the first place the complete parliamentary government which it proposes to give is a sham. And, fortunately, in commending it to all who dread the "catastrophic change" asked for in the Congress-League Scheme, Mr. Cotes himself provides sufficient condemnation for it. As he says, "so long as the 'uneducated' constituencies exceeded the 'educated' ones, bureaucratic government would prevail . . . . The situation would change, as successive parliamentary committees transferred seats from the "uneducated' to the "educated" category (which, we may be sure, would be a very slow process lasting centuries). The bureaucratic Government would still remain in power, but it would do so only by shaping its policy so as to secure the support of the more conservative of the party of progress. Even if the bureaucrats were turned out, they could be succeeded only by a government commanding the support of the more moderate of the elected members, since the moment a new government failed to carry the moderates with it, the majority on which it depended would disappear." Thus the country will be worse off than at present. Now the bureaucracy is the master of the people without their consent. Under Mr. Cotes' scheme it would be their master with their consent. For the rest, it is not necessary to deal with the perverse and already exploded notion which underlies Mr. Cotes' scheme, that the educated Indians do not and cannot represent the "masses" and that the interests of the latter are best safeguarded by bureaucratic officials and foreign exploiters. What this dual tryanny will mean may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Cotes wishes to create five new constituencies for Bengal of "literate" and "illiterate" populations with 47 seats,—of which only seven will go to the former, and the remaining forty to the latter and to these will be nominated officials and non-officials, that is, bureaucrats and exploiters. In fact, the whole attitude of mind which is responsible for this scheme is perverse to a degree. "The scheme," says Mr. Cotes, "goes as far in the direction of satisfying the Indian demand as is possible without violating,—and as it involves no catastrophic change it does not violate,—the principles underlying the attitude of moderate-minded Europeans." We are not looking for a scheme that satisfies these principles. They are not the basis of discussion. The only feasible scheme will be the one that satisfies the demands of Indian self-determination.

THE CORPORATION.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna has given notice of an amendment to Rule 10A. of the Rules for the Conduct and Regulation of Business at meetings of the Municipal Corporation. The full text of the amendment appeared in our columns last week and it is not difficult to see what interests the amendment will finally serve. The rights of an individual member to speak in a representative body are, to begin with, absolute, and are qualified, from time to time, only by the ruling of the chairman. Considerations of time-limit arise only when there is solid experience that there have been organised and consistent attempts to obstruct business through the method of interminable speeches. Early in 1916 a time-limit clause was introduced after heated discussion. A further encroachment on the freedom of the individual corporator to present his case can be allowed a chance only if the rules, as they exist, have been abused on an organised scale. Under the present rules, a member can speak beyond his alloted time till, on the call of a listening member, it is ascertained that two-thirds of the house are opposed to the continuation of the speech. The process is called "determining the sense" of a meeting. Mr. Sethna's amendment will, in brief, have the effect of silencing a speaker if a bare majority is opposed to him. There are good reasons for contending that in the Corporation, as at present constituted, it would be highly dangerous to give a bare majority the right of silencing a member or to place a minority at the mercy of reactionary interests which can, with the conciousness of power, be organised into an opposition.

The present rules are irksome enough to any member who, efficient and conscientious, is anxious to acquaint the Corporation with his opinion. We do not believe that the margin of freedom which now exists, after the prevailing restrictions, has been abused during the ordinary transaction of business. An occasional lapse in an individual member is not a reason for further wholesale gagging. Mr. Sethna seems to be suffering from the irritation of the 22nd April and is possibly anxious to prevent a recurrence as in the light of an isolated event. On that occasion Dr. Sukhia made a long and rambling speech, with guerilla surprises to all and sundry; but the attempts to stop his speech by "determinating the sense of the meeting" repeatedly failed in effect, and Dr. Sukhia succeeded in delivering his tirade, though in instalments. This is not a sufficient justification, as we trust the majority of members will see, for the enactment of such a drastic rule.

Nor do we think, as matters stand, the Corporation will be well advised in accepting the proposal which Dr. K. E. Dadachanji wishes to make to the effect that the election of the president should be by ballot and that a committee be appointed to draft rules for the conduct of the election. In a recent discussion in the Corporation, the feeling was expressed that balloting is convenient, since a man can oblige all by promising his vote and in the end make enemies of none by doing as he likes. It is a sad confession to say that a man is compelled to be ingratiating to all. We know to what extent the Corporation represents ratepayers and to what extent it does not. We have further experiences of the secret manipulations of votes by interests which are alien to representative administration. In these circumstances, leave for the play of unseen forces on invertebrates will make the annual election of the president an exceedingly inconsequential affair. There is another point of practice to be considered. There is a committee of the Corporation to consider rules and procedure. A new committee would be superfluous.

FOOD DISTRESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, May 3.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

Advices from Constantinople depict the food situation there as worse than ever. Prices are exorbitant.

Notes of the Day.

Irish Home Rule.

The prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question have again brightened According to the Lobby correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," Government is determined to proceed with Home Rule, which will be on Federation lines, providing one Parliament for the whole of Ireland and the Bill will be introduced this week. The "Times" correspondent gives further details. Besides Customs and Excise being reserved to the Imperial Parliament till after the war, a safeguard is provided for Ulster in the form of a Committee with the power of vetoing legislation affecting Ulster. That is more than Ulster deserves, but it may be expected that the Nationalists who throughout the protracted discussions in the Convention displayed an unusual spirit of generosity, will accept these modifications of Home Rule. At all events, it is satisfactory that, so far as the Draft Committee is concerned, a basis of adjustment has been reached.

Dutch Surrender.

Germany has succeeded in getting Holland to bend to her will upon a point where the interests, material and moral, of the little country are in flat opposition to Germany's. The Limburg Railway is appropriated for military use by Germany and the result has been achieved by the insistence of the German High Command, pressure obviously exceeding persuasion. It is no spirit of Prussian partisanship, but still Holland has been put up for a mild controversy regarding the requisitioning of Dutch ships by the Allies. On this point the Dutch Foreign Minister gave, not long ago, assurances in the Chamber of its having been a voluntary and legitimate agreement. On account of the unscrupulous piracy of Germany on the sea, Dutch shipping had a community of interests with all Allied and neutral shipping and was requisitioned for a purpose which is really vital to her. It is with the pistol pointed to her (the German euphemism for it is "insistence by the High Command") that Holland has been compelled to make the agreement with Germany.

Value of Sevastopol.

The chaotic internal condition of Russia makes the realization of the fall of Sevastopol difficult. It awakens memories of the Crimean Wars, when England and France had for their ally Turkey against Russia in 1854-56. Nicholas I believed that he had no apprehension from the side of Austria and Prussia, that the plans of aggradisement conceived by the ambitious Queen Catherine II were feasible, and that an Anglo-French league was out of the question. Matters were not brought to a crisis till a religious issue was forced and Russia made a demand for a protectorate over the Greek Church throughout the Turkish Empire. The Turk had no alternative but to resist the infringement of her sovereign rights by force. France, England and Sardinia sided with the aggrieved Power. But when Russia proceeded to occupy the Danube provinces both Prussia and Austria intervened. Russia withdrew the forces and the principalities were seized by Austria.

The Siege and Fall.

The French, British and Turkish troops won the battle of Alma, September 1854. The siege of Sevastopol was started with a grand attack which proved abortive and the Russians retaliated by assailing the British at Balaclava, famous for the charge of the Light Brigade. The fall of Sevastopol was followed by the capture of Kars by the Russians, although it was splendidly defended by the Turks under General Williams. Soon, however, overtures for peace were made and the independence of the Ottoman Empire was secured by the Treaty of Paris. The town of Sevastopol, then utterly destroyed, has been reconstructed, and though the Paris treaty made it a condition that no arsenal should exist on the Black Sea and the town should not be fortified, the obligations have been discarded by Russia. If the railway is intact, from Sevastopol the Germans have access to the heart of Russia,—Moscow.

Kief.

Kiëf, as it is pronounced, and Kier as it used to be written, the capital of the government of that name in what used to be Russia, has passed into German hands. On the right bank of the Dnieper, which is here navigable, it is crossed by a suspension bridge, one of the finest in Europe. Kief is made up of three distinct towns, all fortified. It has a famous university. Its connection by rail with Odessa is of sinister importance to-day for a city whose population must exceed two lakhs. Kief and Sevastopol will be dinned into the ears of the hungry strikers on cold field and the mobs in Vienna and Prague and Berlin "to build up peoples' spirits by holding out hopes of plenteous Russian supplies" as was exposed by Lord Robert Cecil. For "if the Germans have to rely on their own resources they know they cannot endure very much longer." Hence also the resuscitated peace offensive.

Students' Activities.

The April number of the "Social Service Quarterly" contains, as usual, several informing and suggestive articles on important subjects. The number opens with the article "The Problem of Students' Activities" by Prof. H. G. Limaye, who, while admitting that "the question of the conduct of students has reached an acute stage in some parts of India," suggests that "some definite efforts must be made with the object of keeping students out of the turmoil of controversy, and of ensuring that they do not fall under influences which are likely to be regarded as objectionable." The professor affirms that much of the difficulty of the student problem will disappear, if students are encouraged to engage in healthy activities suited to their age, understanding and condition; and he rightly urges that instead of denying the fact that students have a great liking for politics and want to take part in political meetings and demonstrations, political discussions in the class-rooms or with the teachers must be made a special feature of school and college life, lest absolute prohibition should defeat its own object. He further suggests various spheres of student work, such as managing libraries and conducting night schools. The suggestions will commend themselves to both students and teachers, but we wish the learned professor, with all the weight of his experience, had impressed upon the authorities the futility of continuing the Risley circular, which is an insult to the intellect alike of teachers and their students, particularly when the latter are thought unfit to follow with discrimination speeches delivered in public and reported in the Press.

Bidi Industry and Diseases.

The able article from the pen of Mr. Deole of the Servants of India Society draws timely attention to on important subsidiary industry in Bombay, viz., the manufacture of bidis or indigenous "cigarettes"—worked under dangerously insanitary conditions. The main burden of Mr. Deole's article is that owing to the licence tax levied on tobacco and the consequent regulations for its storing, the bidi manufacturers are compelled to run their trade and their so-called factories in tiny holes which are carried on, not by lifeless iron or wooden machines, but by men and women, (mostly the latter), who sit there for the whole day huddled together, like sardines, ceaselessly plying their fingers at bidi-making. The inevitable consequence of working under these circumstances is that not a few of the wretched people slide down the moral precipice. The insanitary conditions under which they work, day in and day out, give rise to diseases like tuberculosis, which are spread to generations through the children hanging on their mothers while the latter are at work. Mr. Deole concedes that the existing conditions in the bidi-shops are not due to the result of laws deliberately made for the purpose, but the indirect outcome of laws specially framed for the protection of revenue. Nobody, he says, would suggest that the Municipality should not make tobacco a source of revenue. But he urges that the Municipality should, at the same time, see what the operation of the law leads to, and he suggests relaxing the law so as to allow the licence-holders to send small quantities of tobacco to the bidi-makers in their homes, thus obviating the necessity of their crowding together. The suggestion deserves serious consideration at the hands of the Municipality.

NEW TAXES IN CANADA.

TEA NO LONGER ON FREE LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

The Finance Minister, Mr. McLean, outlining the new taxes said the duty on coffee, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco would be increased and tea, which was at present free, would be taxed five pence per pound.

DISTINGUISHED BOER GENERAL OFFERS HIS SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPE TOWN, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

The distinguished Boer general and member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Myburgh, has offered General Botha his services in Europe or Mesopotamia. General Botha has gladly accepted, but says he can use Mr. Myburgh's service to better advantage in connection with recruiting. It is anticipated, however, that Mr. Myburgh's services will be used in military capacity later, to a total of 1,800.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

An Italian communiqué says, British and Italian aviators have been active, bringing down twelve hostile machines yesterday.

"BE OF GOOD CHEER, WE ARE ALL RIGHT"

RESUMPTION OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE HILL CHAIN WEST OF KEMMEL.

HURRICANE BOMBARDMENT IN MONT ROUGE REGION.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring on Saturday, says there are unmistakable signs that the enemy is resuming the effort to force the hill chain west of Kemmel. On Friday night he opened a tremendous bombardment of Scherpenberg and the neighbourhood of Mont Rouge, lasting a considerable time.

A crushing hurricane bombardment upon the Anglo-French lines north of Laclytte to the south of Mont Rouge wa resumed on Saturday morning and half an hour later the French were sending u S. O. S. signals. No details are available at present.

The Premier interviewed by Reuter said that the utmost confidence prevailed among Allied generals and there were no pacifists or pessimists. The American troops showed considerable courage and resource and were first-class fighting material. The French and the British were fighting in close comradeship. The message of the British Army to the people at Home was, "Be of good cheer, we are all right."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

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INTENSE BOMBARDMENT IN YPRES REGION.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN NIEPHE FOREST AND METEREN SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

A British communiqué says we slightly improved our position north-east of Hinges, capturing two machine-guns.

The French secured prisoners in a successful local operation in Locre sector.

Enemy artillery in the morning of the 4th opened an intense bombardment of French and British positions from the neighbourhood of Locre to southward of Ypres and have shown great activity in Nieppe forest and Meteren sectors.

LIVELY BOMBARDMENT IN AVRE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

A French communiqué says, there was fairly lively bombardment in the region of the Avre.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR METEREN.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN LOCRE SECTOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 5.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: The enemy's bombardment this morning southward and south-eastward of Ypres was vigorously returned by the British and French artillery and no fresh attacks delivered. Infantry fighting was confined to local engagements at different points.

In successful minor operations carried out during the night of the 3rd May in Singes sector we took forty prisoners. We completely repulsed an attempted local attack under cover of heavy artillery barrage early this morning southward of Locon.

The French made progress in the Locre sector taking fifty prisoners. The British on the right of the French also made progress in the neighbourhood of Meteren.

VIGOROUS BRITISH BOMBING.

28 GERMAN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 5.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Sir Douglas Haig says: Good visibility on the 3rd May assisted the cooperation of our aeroplanes with artillery. Bombing was carried out with the utmost vigour. Over twenty tons were dropped on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Menin, Comines and Middelkerke.

There was fierce fighting throughout the day. We brought down twenty-eight German machines and drove down five. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down three within our lines. Eleven of ours are missing.

Our night-flying machines in spite of mist and bad weather dropped two tons of bombs on Chaulnes and Juniville railway junction. All machines returned.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 5.

A wireless Austrian official message says: There was fighting activity of considerable violence on the 2nd May on the whole Italian front from Guidicaria valley to the Adriatic.

GERMAN LIES.

ATTEMPTS TO SEPARATE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-50 a.m., May 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 5.

A high British military authority in a weekly review said that the result of fighting since the resumption of the offensive in the north was that the Germans had gained about two miles along a front of seven miles including Kemmel, enabling him to establish his right flank on the line of the heights from Kemmel to Wytschaete, hence the enemy right flank was now fairly secure. Kemmel, which gives the enemy advantages for further attacks northwards, dominates the whole British line in that vicinity.

We have got to regard operation from the point of view of economy in men, and the results of the past week on the whole are satisfactory. The enemy has used on the northern front thirty-five fresh divisions. Although he possesses a large number of divisions recovering and able to be used in future, comparison of the staying power of the two armies is difficult, but the facts show in our favour. The continuance of the enemy's northern offensive must impair his chances of success on the Somme front.

ENEMY'S LIES.

His main aim is still the separation of the British and French armies. The enemy is now saying that the Australians are taking a much greater share in the fighting than the British. This is quite untrue. There are thirty-one British divisions each of which has lost more heavily since the 21st March than all the five Australian divisions put together.

The enemy is also reporting dissensions between the French and the British which are without foundation and absolutely untrue.

Another story is that Mackensen is on the Western Front with six hundred thousand men. Mackensen is a bogey-man and is not on the West Front at all and his army of six hundred thousand does not exist.

Possibly the enemy would increase the army in the West but to increase the number of his divisions would seriously impair his ability to maintain the number of divisions in field in France. It is more likely that he will use the surplus from Russia as drafts for divisions now in field. The enemy has now approximately two hundred and five divisions.

The most emphatic denial is given to the German lies that the British are using soft-nosed bullets.

The situation of the Turks in Palestine is precarious and General Allenby's advance has been completely successful.

COL. HOLLAND REMOVED FROM ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 5.

The "Gazette" announces that Colonel F. Holland, Indian Army (Retired) has been removed from the Army, the King having no further use for his services as an Officer.

CONFIDENCE OF ALLIED COMMAND.

NO PACIFISTS OR PESSIMISTS.

MESSAGE OF BRITISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 5.

Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by Reuter, when asked for impressions of the visit to the Armies said "I saw Marshals Foch, and Haig, Generals Petain, Pershing, Byng, Rawlinson and other officers of the higher command. They were all very confident. I also saw a very large number of regimental officers and soldiers who have actually been in the fighting line during the last six weeks of very strenuous work and their confidence is also amazing. I met no pacifists or pessimists among them. They could not in the least understand wrangles in certain quarters in England, which seemed to proceed on the assumption that they had been defeated and that the only question of importance was as to who was to blame. Apart from the mishap of the first few days which they all recognised, they were confident that they were winning and inflicting great losses on the enemy."

ENEMY'S HEAVY PRICE.

Mr. Lloyd George continued "When the enemy get ground, the Generals said, we make them pay an enormous price. In these offensives, the Generals said, you can always buy land if you are prepared to pay the purchase price, but the cost for the Germans is great and increasing. The Generals were certain that the Germans would soon be sorry that they had committed themselves to these attacks even if they were not already so." That was the general feeling the Premier found among men of all ranks of British and French armies.

Asked what about the American Army, the Premier said, "A good number are already there and many more will pour in steadily during May. The French who saw their fighting in the battle lower down the line said, they were first class fighting material full of courage, resource and very keen.

MESSAGE FROM BRITISH ARMY.

The Germans have rendered at least two great services to the Allied cause—they have accelerated the advent of American troops and made the unity of the command at last a reality. The French and British are fighting in close comradeship, each with a full appreciation of the qualities of the other. The message I bring from the British Army to the people at Home is: "Be of good cheer, we are all right."

GERMANY'S NEW PEACE OFFENSIVE.

DETERMINATION OF ALLIES TO SEE WAR THROUGH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

Newspapers are discussing Germany's next "peace offensive." They reflect the determination of the British nation and the Allies to see the war through and the impossibility of their being duped into a peace, which does not fulfil the principles for which they are fighting.

"The Times" says the general expectation that the failure of the German offensive to secure a crushing victory would be followed by a peace offensive in the Allied countries seems likely to be fulfilled. German speakers and agents are showing a suspicious readiness to dilate on the food shortage and general discomfort in Germany, with the obvious intention of giving a ring of sincerity to the German profession of anxiety for peace.

PROPOSALS BY NEUTRAL EMISSARIES.

The same time neutral emissaries of well known antecedents and tendencies are understood recently to have come to England and other Allied countries for the purpose of suggesting that if the Allies only show a pacific disposition, they will find Germany ready to meet them on moderate terms. In some instances, these emissaries are believed to have submitted proposals regarding the best policy for the Allies to follow relative to the internal situation in Germany. It need hardly be said that the origin of these manoeuvres is as well understood as the purpose of the military offensive in March and the Allied governments are presenting an equally firm front to peace intrigue as the armies presented to the military attacks.

BRITAIN NOT TO BE DUPED LIKE BOLSHEVIKS.

The "Daily Mail" says the irruption of amiable neutrals into England with no visible business has already begun, including the arrival of a pro-German friend of Kuehlmann, who is not charged with an official mission so far as his London Legation is aware. These neutral emissaries could save themselves much trouble and some personal danger, if it were clearly recognised that Britain is not to be duped like the Bolsheviks and the Ukraine dupes.

A PRO-GERMAN DUTCH EMISSARY.

The "Daily Express" says the first of the peace offensive agents has been to London and laid proposals semi-officially before various officials. He is a Dutchman of important financial associations, and made enquiries on behalf of the civil, not military party in Germany. The agent told the authorities here that the refusal to consider peace last year deprived the civil party in Germany of the chance of ousting the military party and added that the most we could hope for now was peace by arrangement. He was told that there was no such thing in the English dictionary as peace by arrangement and the speaker added that very soon there would be no such phrase as raw material in the German dictionary. There is no doubt that the present peace offensive is inspired largely by Ballin and other German commercial and shipping magnates.

IRISH HOME RULE.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO PROCEED WITH BILL.

FEDERAL PRINCIPLE TO BE LAID DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 5.

The Lobby correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that Government is determined to proceed with Home Rule, which will be on Federalism lines, providing one Parliament for the whole of Ireland. It will be introduced the week after next.

An appreciable improvement in the situation in Ireland is reported in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Shortt as Chief Secretary and Captain Redmond, intelligence officer on Field-Marshal French's staff.

"The Times" Lobby correspondent confirms that the Home Rule Bill is assuming a definite shape and lays down the federal principle for the United Kingdom. He says Customs and Excise will be almost certainly reserved to the Imperial Parliament till after the war. It is understood that an additional safeguard for Ulster is provided in the form of a Ulster committee with veto in regard to legislation affecting Ulster.

THE VICEROYALTY.

The latest proposal for the Viceroyalty is to place it in a commission, possibly composed of Lord Midleton, Lord French and Justice Ross.

The "Daily Express" says all parliamentary plans have been upset by the new situation. Instead of a month holiday at Whitsuntide, probably there will be only a week and it is expected that the House of Commons will sit all Summer.

PREMIER'S CONFERENCE WITH DRAFT COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 5.

Mr. Lloyd-George, immediately on his return from France, met Mr. Walter Long and the Committe drafting the Home Rule Bill and discussed the clauses concerning Ulster and Customs and Finance on which disagreement has arisen. The conference was prolonged.

The "Daily Mail" believes that the basis of adjustment was reached and it is hoped that the measure will be introduced before Whitsuntide.

The "Times" says that Lord Midleton has declined to participate in the new Irish Government.

QUARREL BETWEEN SINN FEINERS AND NATIONALISTS.

OVER EAST CAVAN BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 5.

The Alliance between Sinn Feiners and the Nationalists promises not to be long-lived. A quarrel has broken out on the subject of the by-election for East Cavan, which Sinn Fein persists in contesting in spite of Nationalist remonstrances. Thirty Nationalist members of the House of Commons will speak there on the 5th in opposition to Griffiths, the Sinn Fein candidate.

Mr. Dillon, speaking at Bailie Borough yesterday, said the Nationalists were in no way responsible for the unhappy situation which had now arisen. If the spirit exhibited by Sinn Fein leaders in making this indecent attempt to capture the seat prevailed, national unity was impossible and the imposition of conscription would be facilitated.

De Valera visited the Bishop of Kilmore yesterday in connection with the latter's suggestion for a compromise at East Cavan.

AMERICAN'S REGRET AT IRELAND'S BACKSLIDING.

A member of the American Mission now in London, in an article in the "Irish Independent," appeals to the people of Ireland to help in the greatest crusade the American nation had ever undertaken. He says the Americans are grieved and amazed that the Irishmen have not long since proved that conscription is unnecessary and contrasts the high feeling in Ireland with the voluntary privations of Americans on behalf of others whose need is greater. He says the Americans refuse to believe that Irishmen wish to be regarded as partners with the Prussian and the Turks.

SWITZERLAND AND ALLIES.

A NEW ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, May 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 5.

A new economic arrangement has been concluded between Switzerland and the representatives of the Allies by which the former undertakes to supply the Allied Governments with certain quantities of wood for a period of eight months, the Allies making important concessions with regard to the supply of food to Switzerland.

HUN DISREGARD FOR NEUTRAL WATERS.

FRENCH SHIP SUNK.

2,600 YARDS OF SPANISH COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

Another instance of German disregard for neutral territorial waters is the case of the French steamer Province, which was torpedoed from the land side while 2,600 yards from the Spanish coast. The Province grounded upon reaching Palamos harbour.

GERMANO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

LIMBERG RAILWAY TO BE USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

While the precise arrangement between Holland and Germany as regards the Limburg railway is still publicly unknown in Holland and England, German newspapers take it for granted that it will be used for military purposes. For example the "Hamburger Nachrichten", after pointing out the great value of this railway, especially in connection with the present battle, says that Holland at first objected to its military use but the matter was outside the province of Wilhelmstrasse and ultimately the insistence of the German High Command prevailed.

ALLIED USE OF DUTCH SHIPS.

The "Manchester Guardian," replying to the German argument that if the Allies may use Dutch ships Germany may use Dutch railways, says Germany's submarine campaign in attempting to exclude the use of all shipping flatly conflicts with Dutch interests, hence in using the ships the Allies actually assert a Dutch right. On the other hand, Holland has no conceivable interest of her own to serve in allowing transport of war material over her railways.

LOST GUNS IN PALESTINE.

HORSES AND DETACHMENTS SAFELY WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

In connection with the abandonment of nine guns mentioned in the Palestine communiqué, it is officially announced that the horses and detachments were safely withdrawn.

FOR SERVICE IN THE NAVY.

A DISTINCTIVE CHEVRON TO BE AWARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

The Admiralty announces that a distinctive chevron will be issued to all descriptions of people employed in the Navy, including women, who began service in 1914, with an additional chevron for each year of subsequent service.

Dominion members of the Navy will be eligible for award in respect of service outside their own country.

KORNILOFF REPORTED MARCHING ON ORENBURG.

RUMOUR OF HIS DEATH CONTRADICTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 5.

German papers contradict the report that Korniloff has died of wounds and say that he is marching on Orenburg, not with the object of the restoration of monarchy, but to convoke parliament.

WEKERLE DECLINES TO FORM CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, May 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 5.

A teltgram from Budapest says that Wekerle owing to inability to reach an agreement on the details of franchise reform has declined to form a cabinet.

NEW PROHIBITED AREA.

THE GREATEST MINEFIELD EVER LAID

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, writing in the "Daily Telegraph" says the new prohibited area in the North Sea will exist from the 15th May. Its base forms a line between Norway and Scotland and its peak runs north within the Arctic circle. It is the greatest minefield ever laid, embracing an area of 121,000 square miles.

Mr. Hurd suggests that the Admiralty is applying the same methods to the exit of the North Sea as to the Straits of Dover, and while the Germans have been building submarine cruisers the Admiralty has been preparing plans for dealing with these new craft.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH HEROISM AT ZEEBRUGGE.

TRIBUTES FROM ADMIRAL SIMS AND MAJOR-GEN. BIDDLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 6.

Tributes to British heroism at Zeebrugge from American Admiral Sims and Major-General Biddle are published.

The former says, "We need have little fear of the outcome of the struggle with such convincing demonstration of the morale of the great service on which we are largely dependent for the maintenance of the chivalry and freedom of the high seas."

Major-General Biddle says, "Such achievements must give heart and pride to every man and every nation engaged in the great struggle. The men of the United States Army salute the men of the British Navy with boundless admiration and profound respect."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 6.

The Anglo-Turkish Berne agreement regarding prisoners has now been issued. It provides that a thousand British invalid war prisoners who will be immediately exchanged for 1,500 invalid Turkish war prisoners shall consist, as nearly as possible, of three hundred whites and seven hundred Indians. Medical commissions shall visit camps every three months. All British and Turkish civilians shall be granted the right of returning home if they wish, but those between seventeen and fifty years of age may be exchanged in equal numbers only.

Members of mercantile marine, administrative officials, police and retired officers shall be classed as civilians.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEA RATIONING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 6.

The Food Ministry announces that the new system of distribution of tea based on the registration of customers with retailers will be enforced in Britain on the 14th July.

The question of nationally rationing tea is being considered. The retailing of tea under 2/8 pound is prohibited from the 6th May and wholesale prices of tea will also be fixed.

GLOOMY GERMAN FINANCE.

TREMENDOUS NATIONAL DEBT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, May 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 5.

A gloomy picture of Germany's finances is drawn by the Industrial Union of Saxony, one of the greatest Industrial organizations in Germany in a manifesto supporting the demand for war indemnities. The manifesto says the war has added fourteen thousand eight hundred million marks to peace expenditure of four thousand eight hundred millions and it continues, "This total would absorb sixty per cent. of the whole national income. Capitalised at five per cent. the national debt would then amount to three hundred and ninety-two thousand million marks or more than the entire pre-war national wealth of Germany. Such a burden would completely paralyze the production and all spirit of enterprise and completely ruin our economic life. Our foes are considerably better off in this respect. They need entertain no such apprehensions as their own countries and Colonial possessions afford rich natural sources of valuable raw materials and millions of workers while Germany, is dependent on herself and even if she gained colonies, cannot reckon on any immediate profit from them."

EMPEROR KARL GOES TO ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE CONSIDERED PROBABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., May 5.

The announcement from Vienna that Emperor Karl, accompanied by General von Arz, Chief of the General Staff and a high German military representative, has gone to the Italian front, is regarded in some quarters as foreshadowing an early Austrian offensive.

MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., May 5.

The Cotton Industry Trade Unions will hold a meeting in Manchester on the 4th May to consider the proposed advance in wages.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY TO KAIRA PRESS NOTE.

GROSS INACCURACIES IN OFFICIAL VALUATIONS.

THE TRUE TEST OF DISTRESS.

We have received the following statement from Mr. M. K. Gandhi in reply to the Press Note recently issued by the Bombay Government on the situation in Kaira District.

The Government Press Note on the Kaira trouble is remarkable for the sins both of omission and commission. As to the paragraph devoted to Messrs. Parekh and Patel's investigations I wish only to say that at the interview with his Excellency the Governor, the Commissioner challenged the accuracy of their statements. I immediately suggested the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Surely, it was the most proper thing that the Government could have done, and the whole of the unseemly executions, the removal of the cultivators' milch cattle and their ornaments, the confiscation orders, could have been avoided. Instead, as the Press Note says, they posted a collector "of long experience." What could he do? The best of officials have to move in a vicious circle. They have to carry out the traditions of a service which has made of prestige a fetish and which considers itself to be almost infallible, and rarely admits its mistakes.

With reference to the investigation by Mr. Devdhar and his co-workers, the Press Note leaves on the reader the impression that the Commissioner had responded to their suggestions. At the interview at which I was present he challenged the report they had submitted to him and said distinctly that whatever relief he granted would not be granted because of the report which he said in substance was not true so far as it contained any new things, and was not new in so far as it contained any true statements.

I cannot weary the public with the tragedy in the Matar Taluka. In certain villages of the Taluka which are affected by the irrigation canals they have a double grievance: (1) the ordinary failure of crops by reason of the excessive rainfall, and (2) the total destruction of crops by reason of overflooding. In the second case, they are entitled to full remission. So far as I am aware, in many cases it has not been granted.

It is not correct to say that the Servants of India Society stopped investigation in the Thasra Taluka because there was no case for inquiry, but because they deemed it unnecessary, so their report says, as I had decided to inquire into the crops of almost every village.

Mr. Gandhi's challenge not accepted.

The Press Note is less than fair in calling my method of inquiry "Utopian." I do adhere to my contention that if the cultivators' statements may be relied upon my method cannot but yield absolutely reliable results. Who should know better than the cultivator himself the yield of his crops? I refuse to believe that lakhs of men could conspire to tell an untruth when there was no great gain in view and suffering, a certainty. It is impossible for thousands of men to learn by heart figures as to the yield,—actual and probable—of oven ten crops so that the total in each case would give less than a four-anna crop. I contend that my method contains automatic safeguards against deception. Moreover I had challenged the official annawari alike of kharif and rabi crops. When I did so the rabi crops were still standing. I had, therefore, suggested that they could cut the rabi crops and test the yield and thus find the true annawari. I had suggested this specially of Vadthal. My argument was that if the cultivators' annawari of such rabi crops was found to be correct and the officials' wrong, it was not improper to infer that the cultivators' valuations regarding the kharif crops were also right. My offer was not accepted. I may add that I had asked to be allowed to be present when the Collector visited Vadthal which was taken as a test village. This request was also not acceded to.

The note is misleading in as much as it states that in arriving at my annawari I have not taken into account the rabi crops or the cotton crop. I have taken these crops into account. I have simply questioned the logic of the official system. The reason is obvious. If out of a population of one thousand men only two hundred men grew rabi crops, it would be highly unjust to the eight hundred men to force up their annawari if without the rabi crops their crops showed only four annas or under.

Gross inaccuracies.

I am surprised at the gross inaccuracies in the paragraph devoted to the crops in Limbasi. In the first instance I was not present when the official inquiry was made, and in the second instance the wheat, which is valued at Rs. 13,445, included wheat also from two neighbouring villages so that out of the crops estimated at Rs. 13,445 three assessments had to be paid. And what are Rs. 13,445 in a population of eighteen hundred men? For the matter of that, I am prepared to admit that the Limbasi people had a rice crop which too gave them as many rupees. At the rate of forty rupees per head per year to feed a man the Limbasi people would require Rs. 72,000 for their food alone. It may interest the public to know that according to the official annawari the Limbasi wheat alone should have been worth Rs. 83,021. This figure has been supplied to me by the Collector. To demonstrate the recklessness with which the Press Note has been prepared I may add that if the Limbasi people are to be believed the whole of the wheat crop was on the threshing floor. According to their statements, nearly one-third was foreign wheat. The Limbasi wheat, therefore, would be under Rs. 9,000. The official annawari is ten annas. Now according to the actual yield the wheat annawari of Limbasi was 1.1 annas as against the official ten annas. Moreover, a maund of wheat per Vigha is required as seed and the Limbasi cultivators had 3,000 (Rs. 3 per maund equals Rs. 9,000) maunds of wheat on 1965 Vighas; i.e., the wheat crop was a trifle over the seed. Lastly, whilst the crop was under distraint I had offered to the Collector to go over to Limbasi myself and to have it weighed so that there might be no question of the accuracy or otherwise of the cultivators' statements. But the Collector did not accept my offer. Therefore, I hold that the cultivators' figures must be accepted as true.

Advocacy of Passive Resistance.

Merely to show how hopelessly misleading the Press Note is I may state that the Gujarat Sabha did not pass a resolution advising passive resistance. Not that it would have shirked it, but I felt myself that passive resistance should not be the subject of a resolution in a Sabha, whose Constitution was governed by the rule of majority, and so the Gujarat Sabha resolution left it open to individual members to follow their own bent of mind. It is true that most of the active members of the Sabha are engaged in the Kaira trouble

I must repudiate totally the insinuation that I dissuaded payment by people who wished to pay. The figures given in the Press Note showing the collection in the different Talukas, if they prove anything, prove that the hand of the law has hit them hard and that the fears of the Ravanias and the Talatis have proved too strong for them. When after confiscation and sales under execution the Government show a clean bill and no arrears, will they contend that there was no case for relief or inquiry?

I admit that the suspension is granted as a matter of grace and not as a matter of right enforceable by law, but the concession is not based on caprice, but is regulated by properly defined rules, and the Government do not contend that if the crops had been under four annas they could have withheld suspensions. The sole point throughout has been the difference as to annawari. If it is true that in granting concessions the Government take into account also other circumstances, e.g., in the words of the Press Note, "the general economic situation," suspension is doubly necessary this year because of the plague and high prices. The Collector told me deffnitely that he could not take this last into account. He could grant suspension only under the rules which had reference only to crops and nothing else.

I think I have shown enough here to warrant a committee of inquiry and I submit that as a matter of principle it would be worth while granting the inquiry even if one cultivator remains with an arrear against him, because there is nothing found to attach and the Government might be reluctant to sell his lands. The people have challenged the accuracy of Talati figures. In some cases there are Talatis themselves ready to come forward to show that they were asked to put up the annawari found by them. But if the inquiry is now held to be unnecessary, why do the Government not grant suspension, especially when admittedly there is only a small number left to collect from and more especially when if suspension is granted well-to-do cultivators are ready to pay.

It is evident now that Government have surrendered the question of principle for which the Commissioner has stood.

Viceroy's call for concord.

The Viceroy has appealed for the sinking of domestic differences. Is the appeal confined only to the ryots or may the officials also yield to the popular will, when the popular demand is not immoral or unjust and thus produce contentment?

If distress means starvation, I admit that the Kaira people are not starving. But if sale of goods to pay assessment or to buy grain for food be an indication of distress there is enough of it in the District. I am prepared to show that hundreds have paid their assessment either by incurring debts or by selling their trees, cattle or other valuables. The most grievous omission in the Press Note, however, is just of the fact that collections are being made in a vindictive spirit. The cultivators are being taught a lesson for their contumacy so called. They are under threat to lose their lands worth 3 crores of rupees for an assessment of 4 lakhs of rupees. In many cases a quarter of the assessment has been exacted as a penalty. Is there not in the above narrative room for a doubt that the officials may be in the wrong?

With effect from July 7th the Burma Government declare that in addition to the Rangoon Port dues of four annas per ton, already authorised, an exchange of one anna per ton shall during the continuance of the war be levied on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upward entering the Rangoon Port.

PUNJAB'S RESPONSE TO KING'S CALL.

SIR M. O'DWYER ON EASTERN MENACE.

SUGGESTS CONSCRIPTION IF VOLUNTARYISM FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 4.

A public meeting was held in the University Hall this morning in response to the Premier's message with the object of considering measures to give effect to the resolutions passed at the Delhi War Conference. The Lieut.-Governor presided. There was a large and representative gathering, the Commissioners of Divisions, members of the provincial Legislative Council, provincial durbaris and representatives of leading provincial associations being present.

The Lieut.-Governor in opening the proceedings reviewed the situation of the war and referred to the present position of the Allies. All standing, his Honour then read the King-Emperor's message. Continuing, his Honour said they were asked by the King-Emperor what they could do and they were gathered there to answer. In responding to the call, they would be acting to their best interests. His Honour then referred to the Viceroy's speech and said the door to the East was open and they should be on their guard. He was not an alarmist. He did not want to exaggerate the situation. That was why he quoted the Viceroy's speech, but he said the danger was there and they should respond to the call. He asked the people to remember the expedition of the old days of Timur, Nadir Shah and others when the river Ravi was dipped in blood. His Honour then quoted extracts from the Bryce Committee, referring to the atrocities of the Germans in Belgium, and asked the audience to remember that if the Germans came to India, they would apply the same policy of terrorism.

200,000 RECRUITS NEEDED FROM PUNJAB.

Referring to the responsibility of the Government, his Honour said the idea of responsible government was a noble one, but if they failed in their duty the idea of the promised land would become a mirage. He had called the meeting in order to save India and the Punjab from the peril. It was for Delhi to outline and it was for the provinces to fill the details. They wanted that during the year, beginning the 1st April, 1918, Punjab should supply 200,000 recruits by voluntary system, failing which conscription may be resorted to if needed. If the districts which had failed to produce their proper share came forward, they would soon be able to achieve the object. Ruling Princes and Chiefs had made noble offers and given their Imperial Service Troops. The grant of the King's Commission and increase of pay of Indian soldiers would, he hoped, bring more men. The Delhi Conference, his Honour said, did not touch the question of special war taxation, but it would come at the right moment.

Referring to the recruitment of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force, his Honour drew their attention to the apathy and appealed to the educated youths of the Punjab to respond in a worthy manner and not to repeat last year's disappointing feature. Their whole teaching would be in vain if the enemy became victorious.

LOYAL MESSAGE TO KING-EMPEROR.

Raja Narendra Nath then moved the first resolution:—"This meeting authorises and requests the Lieut-Governor to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor through his Excellency the Viceroy an expression of the Punjab's dutiful and loyal response to his gracious message and an assurance of its determination to continue to do its duty to its utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing."

The resolution was supported by Mian Mahommed Shafi, Sardar Nihal Singh, Judicial Secretary, Patiala, Maulvi Rahim Buksh, President of the Council of Regency, Bhawalpur, Sardar Abdul Hamird Khan, Chief Secretary, Kapurthala, and Dr. Iqbal and was carried unanimously.

The second resolution moved by Major Umar Hayat Khan of Tiwana was as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion (1) that during the year beginning the 13th of April, 1918, the Punjab should supply 200,000 recruits, of whom 180.000 should be combatants, and (2) that the adoption of the recommendations made by the man-power sub-committee at Delhi in regard to the grant of King's Commissions and the increase of pay of Indian soldiers will materially assist in the achievement of this object. This meeting further notes the recommendation of the Delhi sub-committee on man-power that it is not at present necessary to consider the question of conscription, but is of opinion that if either in the Punjab or elsewhere the voluntary system fails the Government should not hesitate to take such measures as may be necessary to produce the requisite number of recruits."

The resolution was supported by Risaldar-Major Hanwant Singh, Nawab Sir Bahran Khan, Risaldar-Major Gurdit Singh, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Fazelbaksh, Major Akbari Ali Khan and Lieut.-Colonel Popham Young and was carried unanimously.

Justice Shadilal then moved the third resolution that a recruiting committee be formed to organise and encourage the recruiting for the Indian portion of the Indian Defence Force, with the object of raising a minimum of 2,000 men in the Punjab.

The resolution was supported by Bakshi Sohanlal and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang and carried unanimously.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES.

The fourth resolution was moved by Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan:—"That this meeting is in general agreement with the resolutions of the Delhi sub-comittee on resources and requests the local Government to give effect to them as far as possible through the machinery of an enlarged recruiting board."

The resolution was supported by Pandit Sheo Narain and Rai Ganga Ram and carried unanimously.

The fifth and last resolution was moved by the Hon. Sir Henry Rattigan, which ran as follows:—"That this meeting binds itself to do its utmost when the new War Loan is announced to insure that the province retains the position achieved in connection with last year's loan."

The resolution was supported by Rai Gopaldas Bhandass, Justice Shahdin and Rai Ram Saran Das and was carried unanimously.

His Honour then closed the proceedings with a short speech, saying that their work should be judged not by what they had said but by what they would do.

RESPONSE FROM UNITED PROVINCES.

SIR H. BUTLER ON OUR DEBT TO THE FIGHTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 4.

At a public meeting, representative of the United Provinces, held at the Government House to-day to give effect to the resolutions of the Delhi Conference, Sir Harcourt Butler welcomed especially the leaders of the Christian and Indian religions and also their American friends, on whom he had always looked as one with Britain in all essentials. He thought that the Indians, the Americans and the Europeans were one in purpose and hope. He said the committees would have to consider how to increase the number of recruits by about 2,500 a month and how to popularise the forthcoming War Loan. The propaganda must be organised on a big scale. He called on all Government pensioners, Honorary Magistrates and title-holders to take an active part in what was their bounden duty. He appealed also to those who in ordinary times were critical towards the Govenment, but who were now ready to sink all differences to join actively. We also appealed to the younger generation on whose enthusiasm and loyalty he placed no limits. It was a fine saying of the old Minister to Marie Antoinette, "If it is possible it is done, if it is impossible it shall be done." That was the spirit in which they must work. They had not the martial races of their great neighbour the Punjab, but they had a big place in history. "We are Hindustan" said his Honour, "we are the very core and centre of India. In the hearts of the millions all that is the greatest and most national in their lives and hopes and faith is centred in Hindustan. Every month makes it clearer that the world's ideas are changing, that the former things are passing away. Every month makes it clearer that the victory is for the Allies. It is ours to aid, in every way we can, those brave and noble men who by sacrifices never before dreamt of and by unequalled valour are bringing that victory steadily and surely nearer. It is ours to see that our fair name is fairer at the end of the war."

NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT.

The representatives of the Moslem and Hindu religions then offered their support to Government. The Bishop of Lucknow said the missionaries of the province would do whatever part was assigned to them. The Rev. Dr. Norman assured the Government of the wholehearted loyalty of the Roman Catholic community and of the Anglo-Indian community.

A resolution was passed asking the Viceroy to convey to the King-Emperor their assurances that these provinces would do their utmost to give full effect to the wishes contained in his recent gracious message to India. This was proposed by the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad and endorsed by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who said that the Indian and European should work together so that the palanquin of India may balance evenly.

A representative committee was then appointed, with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as President, to consider the best means of developing the man-power and resources of the provinces with a view to securing the greatest assistance possible in the prosecution of the war. The agenda for the man-power sub-committee includes reallotment of monthly quotas to obtain a minimum of 10.000 men per month, co-operation of non-officials and rewards to returning soldiers and for good recruiting work.

BEHAR ENDORSES DELHI RESOLUTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPUR, May 4.

The Bihar Provincial War Conference assembled to-day at Government House. The Lieutenant-Governor, who presided, made a lengthy speech explaining the object of the Conference.

Three resolutions were adopted. The Maharaja of Gidhour moved the first resolution:—That this meeting having heard his Majesty's gracious message requests his Honour to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy an expression of their humble duty and unswerving loyalty and their determination to place the resources of the province unreservedly at his Majesty's disposal.

Mr. Hassan Imam moved the second resolution recommending the appointment of a provincial committee and endorsing the Delhi resolutions.

Sir Ali Imam moved the third resolution pledging themselves for the success of the forthcoming War Loan. At the close of the meeting the Lieutenant-Governor announced that the Raja of Bamra, a Feudatory State, offered Rs. 20,000 to the War Fund.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

INDIAN ARMY'S LOYAL ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

The following reply has been sent Home, through the War Office by the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the recently published message from Her Majesty the Queen:—

"The following for Her Majesty the Queen:—'The Army and Air Force in India are profoundly touched by Your Majesty's gracious message. With the help of God we will not fail to be worthy of the trust you have confided to us'."

"EMPIRE'S NEED IS INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY."

MR. PAL ON WORLD SITUATION TODAY.

(From a correspondent.)

TANJORE, May 4.

Mr. Pal arrived at Mannargudi yesterday and was received at the station by the elite of the local community headed by Mr. Guruswamier, former Chairman of the Municipality. The whole town was out in the procession, people from neighbouring villages joining in it. The procession was the largest ever witnessed by the oldest residents. The route was decorated with numerous arches, festoons and suitable mottos. Merchants were most enthusiastic in offering garlands and fruits at short intervals. Local millhands presented a cloth with "Home Rule" embroidered on it in gold and silver. Women everywhere displayed lamps in front of houses as when religious processions pass. At a public meeting, presided over by Mr. Gopalsamiengar, after the reading of the presentation address by the chairman of the reception committee on behalf of the public, Mr. Pal delivered a speech on "The World Situation." He discussed the pychological origin of the present war, namely, the introduction of the element of ethnic affinity in Imperial expansion, giving rise to pan-Slavenism, pan-Germanism, etc. Secondly, there was the competition of the European Powers for world-domination and the exploitation of the weak races of Asia, and Africa. The antidote against European earth-thunder, was the freedom of the dependent states, offering opportunities for development and power for self-defence. People said Germany counted on Indian discontent and helplessness. Who was responsible for the discontent and India's manpower being unorganised and untrained? They were glad that Government have recognised the need for organisation of the man-power of India. It was not late even for this war. The need of the Empire was India's opportunity—not for proving loyalty, but demanding and securing equal partnership in the Empire, for the defence of the Empire was ours as much anybody else's. In the face of the Russian debacle, pan-Islamism raising its head and the geographical and political destiny of Japan getting a free field for fruition, our interest lay in remaining in the Empire. The Empire's safety depended on India. Indias' Home Rule was Empire's Opportunity.

Mr. Suryanarayanier Vakil, Tanjore translated the speech into Tamil.

THE STAR CHAMBER ACT.

A NEW VICTIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 3.

The Editor of "Alamin," a vernacular newspaper of Hyderabad, Sind, has been called upon by the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, to show cause why security should not be provided by him under the Press Act.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. S. MARIENBAD.

CLAIMS BEFORE PRIZE COURT,

The following Press Communiqué has been issued:—

With reference to the Press Communiqué dated the 12th June, 1917, regarding the Austrian Lloyd s. s. Marienbad which was seized by the French Naval Forces and was then at Bizerta, Government have received information that proceedings have been instituted in the French Prize Court in regard to the cargo of the vessel and that a further period of two months ending on the 31st May, 1918, is allowed for the presentation of claims. Interested parties in the Bombay Presidency should make their claims direct to the French authorities.

SHIPPING CONGESTION AT MANGALORE.

DISCONTENT AMONG MERCHANTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, May 4.

Injustice in the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Mangalore office has caused great discontent among merchants. Shipping orders are issued as bargains in the office. Orders are issued most arbitrarily without any principle or basis and many secure orders in different names, who are unknown as merchants. Some who are outsiders in the district are well satisfied. Space is reserved and orders issued privately to some parties. On one occasion orders were issued one and a half times the carrying tonnage and about 4,000 packages were shut out. An immediate independent enquiry is quite essential in the interests of public justice.

COUNCIL DRAFS.

WEEKLY SALE TO TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

It is notified for general information that from the 7th May onward the weekly sale of Council Drafts by the Secretary of State will take place on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays.

JOINT-STOCK ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

During March last 60 joint-stock companies were registered with an authorised capital of 532 lakhs. During last year 278 companies were registered with a capital of Rs. 3,058 lakhs against 184 companies with a capital of 1,626 lakhs during the preceeding year. This shows considerable increase compared to previous years. It is interesting to note that in the United Kingdom the number of companies registered declined from 7,425 in 1913 to 3,963 in 1917 and the nominal capital from £157,127,000 to £67,814,000.

"WAR LIKELY TO LAST LONG."

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

At the annual meeting of the Church Army, Sir William Robertson stated that large numbers of soldiers under nineteen would arrive at the front in the immediate future. All were splendid boys. The war was likely to last a long time yet, but no sane man would dare to estimate how long.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MAHSUDS.

SERVICES MENTIONED IN DESPATCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

A despatch on the operations undertaken against Mahsuds during the period of March to August 1917 are now published. Lieut.-General A. Barratt, Commanding Northern Army, speaks in the highest terms of the various forces engaged, the great spirit and dash of the regiments and the cheerfulness and determination with which all difficulties and hardship were faced and overcome. With regard to the administrative services, he mentions the successful manner in which the Ordnance and Supply and Transport services met all the demands and the complete adequacy of medical arrangements under the direction of Colonel P. Hehir, I.M.S. He refers to the hard work expeditiously performed by the Royal Engineers and the successful manner with which the Wireless Signal Squadron coped with the heavy traffic. He thanks also the North-Western Railway, Post and Telegraph Department and Red Cross for their unceasing exertions and finally acknowledges the advice and assistance given by Sir George Roos-Keppel and the Waziristan political officers in forwarding the despatches.

The Commander-in-Chief brings to notice the admirable services of Generals Barrett and Bynon, also the great assistance afforded by a separate contingent under General Sir Baber Shamsher Jang.

MARRI OPERATIONS CONCLUDED.

TRIBAL CHIEF EXPRESSES CONTRITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

A Press communique states:—The Marri operations have been successfully concluded. The Government terms were announced at Kahan on the 2nd May and were signed by the Marri Chief and the tribe's headmen. The former on behalf of himself and the tribe expressed contrition for their late misdeeds and guaranteed good behaviour for the future. The withdrawal of troops from Marri country has commenced.

AMERICAN CRUDE RUBBER.

PUT ON RESTRICTED LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

The War Trade Board has placed crude rubber on the restricted imports list and the price from May 1st will be 62 cents a pound standard quality and 63 cents. a pound smoked sheets standard quality first crepe and 68 cents per pound fine para C. I. F. New York.

POTATO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ACREAGE INCREASED BY 25 P. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 5.

The Press Bureau states that the Food Controller estimates that the potato acreage of Great Britain in 1918 will approximate 960,000 acres, which is 25 per cent. over the acreage in 1917.

PATRIOTIC CANADIAN AGRICULTURISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., May 5.

A telegram to "The Times" from Ottawa, referring to the Government's taxation proposals, says the opposition think that agricultural implements should be placed on the free list, but hitherto they have not pressed this. Western grain growers strongly favour free agricultural implements, but do not propose to embarrass Government by urging this issue. They say the first thing is to win the war, the tariff is a secondary matter.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill. An amendment proposing that the age of voting should be 30 instead of 21 was rejected.

RACING IN BRITAIN.

RESULT OF THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

The result of the Thousand Guineas:—

Ferry	1
My Dear	2
Herself	3

Betting:—At start, 50 to 1 against Ferry, 6 to 4 against My Dear and 20 to 1 against Herself.

Eight ran:—Won by two lengths, three lengths.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LULL IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY FIND TASK HEAVIER THAN EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says the Germans have not renewed their efforts to advance in Flanders or on the Somme and their objective time-tables indicate that they are finding their task much heavier than they anticipated.

On Thursday night there was much bombing activity on both sides, our airmen inflicting heavy casualties. The Australians carried out a successful minor operation at Villers-Bretonneux, while the Canadians carried a strong post, taking seven prisoners and five machine-guns.

Farther north the British rushed a machine-gun emplacement, clearing it out and bringing back three survivors of the garrison.

A tremendous crescendo of gunfire broke out this morning apparently in the Lys region.

LONDON, 1-55 a.m., May 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 4.

Last night's French communiqué said: There was fairly great reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre and on the right of the Meuse. Our artillery dispersed enemy concentrations south of Villers-Bretonneux and towards Casrel.

During the 2nd May eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down and twelve were compelled to descend in their own lines. Twenty-seven thousand kilogrammes of projectiles were dropped on station, bivouacs and cantonments at Ham, Nesle, Roye, Chaulnes, St. Quentin and Jussy and 8,000 kilogrammes of bombs were dropped on enemy establishments at Reims and the railway station at Asfeld-laville.

FIGHTING NEAR VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID SOUTH OF ARRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3, 12-35 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

A British communiqué says there was local fighting to our advantage last night in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux.

We made a successful raid southward of Arras and eastward of St. Venant, capturing prisoners and five machine-guns.

There was active reciprocal artillery fire during the night between Givenchy and Nieppe forest, in the neighbourhood of Locre and southward of Ypres.

LOCAL FIGHTING S. OF VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3, 10-30 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 4.

A British communiqué says in co-operation with the French we took prisoners in local fighting southward of Villers-Bretonneux.

The enemy artillery was active northward of Albert.

FRENCH CAPTURE HILL 82.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT SOUTH OF VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3, 6-40 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

A French communiqué says, there was violent mutual bombardment south of Villers-Bretonneux.

A successful minor operation was carried out yesterday, in which we attacked positions between Hailles and Castel and seized Hill 82 and the wood skirting the Avre, taking a hundred prisoners.

Our reconnoitring troops were particularly active in the Woevre and Lorraine, bringing back prisoners.

SEVERE AIR-FIGHTING OVER BAPAUME.

VARIOUS OTHER ENEMY POSITIONS RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 10.30 p.m., May 4.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—In spite of haze on the 2nd May we dropped three and a half tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets. There was severe air fighting. We brought down fourteen and drove down four enemy machines out of control. Five of ours are missing. Our night-flying machines dropped five and a half tons of bombs on Chaulnes, the Juniville railway junction, Bapaume and Caix. We also dropped three heavy bombs from a low height on the lock gates at Zeebrugge. We successfully raided on the 3rd May the railway station and sidings at Thionville and again raided the Carlschutte works. We observed the bursts on the station and sidings and gasworks. All of our machines returned.

Captain Dillon of the S. S. Cheman is being challaned by the Karachi Harbour police under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. He is said to be suffering from delusions and disturbed-mind and on the 26th ultimo while the vessel was on her way to Karachi from the Gulf he fired at and killed his Chinese quartermaster with a revolver. His impression was said to be that there were Germans on board the vessel having got on board from a passing dhow and that they meant harm.

"MARSHAL FOCH OPTIMISTIC"

M. CLEMENCEAU ON RESULTS OF INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 4.

M. Clemenceau questioned with regard to the results of the Inter-allied Council expressed satisfaction at the situation on the front, stating "Foch is optimistic. That is all I can say."

SEVASTOPOL OCCUPIED.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 4.

A wireless German communiqué says we broke the resistance of the enemy before Sevastopol and occupied the town.

FIGHTING AT KIEFF.

FOR OVER THROWING OF UKRAINIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 4.

Fighting occurred at Kieff on the occasion of the overthrowing of the Ukrainian Government.

A Hague news states that the allied aviators sank twenty-three Belgian boats in a single day laden with gravel and crushed stone for the German front and they are daily destroying others. They also destroyed two piers of the Luxemburg bridge at Namur.

Roads are so out up that the Germans find difficulty in bringing sufficient material to fill up the craters.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON FINNISH BORDERS

GREAT EVENTS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, May 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 4.

The "Aftonbladet" states that the Russians have massed considerable troops on the Finnish borders and great events are expected.

U. S. MILITARY COMMITTEE ESTIMATES.

15,000 MILLION DOLLARS FOR IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 5.

The War Secretary Baker has submitted to the Senate the Military Committee estimates amounting to approximately fifteen thousand millions of dollars for immediate programme.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

SIR. GORDON NAIRNE APPOINTED CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 5.

Sir Gordon Nairne has been appointed Comtroller of the Bank of England, a new post equivalent to General Manager. The papers comment on the appointment with satisfaction as marking the most important development giving the present Governor and Deputy Governor greater freedom for responsibilities and Labour attaching to war finance and making for closer co-operation between the Bank of England and the outside market.

SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

TURKS DRIVEN OUT OF WHOLE SECTOR BETWEEN MAAN AND MIDOWARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAIRO, April 26.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., May 5.

Since 11th April Sherif Faisal's Army in the Maan area has captured the Shadirelhaj station, ten miles south-east of Maan and destroyed a thousand rails and three culverts and taken prisoner a small garrison. They occupied the Jerdun station, took prisoners 200 and destroyed 2,000 rails between Jerdun and Maan, stormed the position south of Maan and occupied the station of Maan and took 72 prisoners but were obliged to fall back to positions dominating the town and the railways. A mobile column of armoured cars and camelry in five days destroyed three stations, rollingstock, eight kilometres of railway and twenty bridges and culverts. The Turks have been driven out of whole sector between Maan and Midowara.

THE GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

EXPOSED BY LORD ROBERT CECIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. May 5.

Lord Robert Cecil interviewed by Reuter regarding the reported coming German peace offensive said, personally, he always expected this as the immediate consequence of the western offensive.

It was evidently a part of the enemy plan, but he thought it was mainly intended for home consumption. He opined that the general idea of the Germans was to continue fighting in the West until they completely commercially controlled the East. They hoped to establish themselves impregnably in Russia so that by means of the Germanophil Government and Russia's resources and rich potentialities, Germany might fight the world for evermore and be unconquerable. Germany was aiming to build up peoples' spirits by holding out hopes of plenteous Russian supplies.

Lord Robert Cecil believed that if the Germans have to rely on their own resources they know they cannot endure very much longer. This explains the plan of the big peace offensive if they cannot knock out the Allies.

The peace offensive is likely to be directed very largely against Great Britain in the shape of offers which Germany deems attractive to us. Germany would then impress its people regarding the German moderation but such offers will not approach anything, we can look at and anyhow will not intend peace.

CANADA'S RESIGNATION TO CONCRIPTION.

READY TO MAINTAIN ARMY AT FULL STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
OTTAWA, May 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. May 5.

The tone of Quebec newspapers in the last few days indicates resignation to conscription in that province but an incident in the House of Commons yesterday even more emphatically indicates the changed attitude of the population towards the Government's policy of maintaining Canada's army at the front at full strength.

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux, the vigorous and influential opponent of conscription said he had been asked by the President of the Committee of the Royal Flying Corps of Quebec City to communicate to the House the following:—

"It may interest the country to know that applications for the Royal Flying Corps are pouring in from Quebec and rural districts all well educated young men belonging to good families."

The message was cheered.

SWEDES FIGHTING AGAINST STARVATION.

SUPPLIES OF CORN AND FOOD STUFFS

Saturday's cables.
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, May 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 4.

The Swedish Finance Minister stated that Sweden would receive a quarter million tons of corn and 300,000 tons of foodstuffs and a quantity of other vital necessities in exchange for hiring 400,000 tons of shipping lying in foreign ports to the Entente. The Minister declared that the Government was doing everything possible on behalf of the Swedes who are literally fighting against starvation.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN NORWAY AND AMERICA.

EXCHANGE OF NECESSARIES FOR NORWEGIAN SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, May 4.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 4.

An agreement between Norway and America has been signed, under which the United States sends a quantity of necessaries in exchange for the use of a certain amount of Norwegian shipping.

HUN REGIME IN UKRAINE.

FIELD MARSHAL VON EICHHORN'S "DRASTIC" MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. May 4.

A German communiqué affords interesting sidelight on the affairs in the Ukraine. It alleges that there is strong anti-German agitation at Kieff, supported by members of the Government and resulting *inter alia* in the distortion of German decree with regard to Spring sowing, which has produced excitement in the country, and in the arrest of the messager of Russian Bank for Foreign Trade.

The communiqué alleges that the Ukrainian Government connived at the manager's arrest, hence Field-Marshal von Eichhorn has been obliged to take drastic action, including the establishment of military tribunals and severe penalties for disturbers of peace and arrest of the Ukrainian War Minister, wife of the Minister of the Interior, commander of the town militia and others.

STATE PURCHASE OF LIQUOR TRADE.

REPORT OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND IRISH COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 4.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the reports of the three commissions appointed to investigate the financial aspect of state acquisition of liquor trade will be published to-day. The report with regard to England and wales is unanimous but not those regarding Scotland and Ireland.

The cost of the acquisition of breweries and licensed houses in England and Wales is estimated at between three hundred and fifty and four hundred million sterling, which would be remunerative to the State.

LATER.

EXPORT TRADE TO BE SUBJECT OF ACQUISITION.

The reports of English, Scotch and Irish Committees on State purchase and control of liquor trade have been issued. All propose definite terms for the purchase of liquor interests and the cost of acquisition appears to be between four hundred and five hundred millions sterling. All reports affirm the principle of purchase on the basis of pre-war profits at pre-war rates of capitalisation.

The English committee recommends that the sum thus reached should be written down to the standard of capital values prevailing when the purchase transaction is completed and that a special Government guaranteed stock should be issued, the cash value of which would be equal to the sum so adjusted.

The Scottish and Irish committees reserve, from of payment for further consideration by Government. All reports include export trade as the subject of acquisition and all propose to exclude Allied trades and also most hotels, clubs, railway refreshment rooms, theatre bars, passenger ship bars, dining cars and non-liquor part of the mixed businesses.

GRANT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND.

PREMIER ON DIFFICULTIES OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 4.

Replying to a memorial signed by over sixty-thousand Irish residents in Britain favouring the immediate grant of Self-Government to Ireland, the Premier says:—

"There is no object which I have more closely at heart than to assist in composing this ancient controversy. I am bound to say, however, that difficulties which are sufficiently great have not been rendered easier of a settlement by the challenge to the supremacy of the United Kingdom Parliament in that sphere which has always been regarded as properly belonging to it by all advocates of Home Rule, which has recently been issued by the Nationalist Party and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in concert with the leaders of the Sinn Fein.

SEVERE STRIKE ON DOMBROWA COALFIELD

ENTIRE RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, May 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 4.

A telegram from Cracow says that the strike on the Dombrowa coalfield is most serious of any outbreak during the Austrian occupation. It began on the 5th April and speedily extended to the whole coalfield. Very severe repressive measures taken by the Austrian authorities were unavailing and they finally suspended the entire passenger traffic on the railways.

NEW PEACE MOVE.

ALLIES TO MEET IT WITH "UNBROKEN FRONT."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

"The Times" refers to a despatch from Washington stating that diplomats anticipate a peace move, but no offer of mediation even from the Pope will be considered. Any proposal for peace must come from Germany. "The Times" declares that the Allies will meet any such move with the same unbroken front as met the latest military offensive.

PRUSSIAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

EAST SUFFRAGE CLAUSE THROWN OUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 4.

The Prussian Diet by 235 votes to 183 has rejected the Social-democratic motion to restore the equal suffrage clause in the Electoral Reform Bill, but has resolved by 232 votes to 183 in favour of plural voting.

The Minister Friedberg hinted at the possibility of Government dissolving the Diet if the situation did not become easier.

UKRAINIAN RADA OVER-THROWN.

NEW GOVERNMENT ADHERES TO BRESTLITOVSK TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 2.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 4.

A telegram from Berlin states that peasant deputies overthrew the old Ukrainian Rada and Government and the new Government immediately adhered to the Brestlitovsk peace treaty.

GERMAN DEFEAT AT YPRES.

ALL TALK OF "KAISER'S BATTLE" VANISHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

It is noteworthy that with the lull in the fighting since the German defeat at Ypres, all German talk of "Kaiser's battle" has vanished. German experts in newspapers are now instructed to warn the people that no new Sedan is possible, that Ypres is very strong, that the British are very stubborn and that after all Ypres is of no importance for the Germans. They declare that the German command may decide not to take Ypres.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE ATTENDS FIFTH SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 4.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Lloyd-George and Lord Milner have returned from France, where they attended meetings of the fifth session of the Supreme War Council. The meetings were also attended by M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando and the Allied naval and military advisers, including General Foch, Field-Marshal Haig, General Pershing and General Petain.

AMERICAN CONTINGENT,

AN EXPLANATION OF DELAY IN DESPATCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

Sir William Robertson's warning is commented upon in London as timely. It is pointed out that one reason why American intervention is not sooner active in some fields is because America made arrangements for intervention on an immense scale and she realised that a successful offensive against Germany might be necessary to win the war.

EGYPT'S WAR CONTRIBUTION

IMMEDIATE DONATION OF 3 MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 4.

Government has gratefully accepted Egypt's offer to contribute immediately three million pounds towards the war expenditure and also to provide a further half-million in the new budget.

SHIPPING TO AMERICA.

PERMISSION FOR RESUMPTION TO DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 2.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., May 4.

The Minister of Colonies has telegraphed to the Governor-General of Dutch East Indies that shipping to America can be resumed from May 1st.

"ALMOST SUPERHUMAN HEROISM."

DEATHLESS DEEDS BY V. C. HEROES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., May 4.

Almost superhuman heroism characterises the acts for which five Victoria Crosses have been awarded. Three of the recipients are dead. The following accounts are typical:—

SECOND-LIEUT B. M. CASSIDY, late Lancashire Fusiliers. During a hostile attack, when the flank of the division was endangered, Cassidy, who was commanding a company in close support, carried out nobly to the letter the orders that he must hold the position to the last. The enemy came on in overwhelming numbers, endeavouring to turn the flank. He, however, continually rallied the men under terrific bombardment. The enemy were several times cleared out of the trench by his personal leadership, but his company was eventually surrounded. Cassidy, however, fought on, encouraging and exhorting his men until he was killed. His gallant conduct held up the whole attack at this point and undoubtedly saved the left flank from a possible disaster.

PRIVATE H. G. COLUMBINE, late Machine-gun Corps. Owing to casualties Columbine took command of the gun and kept firing from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon in an isolated unwired position, beating back successive waves. An attack by low flying aeroplane enabled the enemy finally to gain a strong footing in the trench on either side. The position being untenable, Columbine ordered the two remaining men to get away, and though bombed from either side kept the gun firing, inflicting tremendous losses. He was eventually killed by a bomb blowing up him and his gun.

BRITISH AVIATORS IN ITALY.

DESTROY 109 ENEMY AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 4.

A British Italian communiqué says, since our arrival in Italy we have destroyed 109 aeroplanes and lost thirteen.

OPERATION EAST OF JORDAN.

ESSALT OCCUPIED.

33 GERMAN AND 317 TURKISH PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 2.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 4.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—We resumed the operations eastward of the Jordan on 1st May. While the infantry attacked the enemy in the foothills south-westward and southward of Essalt, Australian mounted troops entered the village, taking prisoners 33 Germans and 317 Turks.

During these operations, a mounted brigade which watched the crossings of the Jordan at Jisreddanie was attacked and forced back by a superior enemy force which crossed the river during night. The horse artillery batteries supporting this brigade in a most difficult broken country were obliged to abandon nine guns. The necessary support for the detached brigade was immediately forthcoming. The operations are proceeding.

We repulsed local attacks at several points westward of the Jordan.

DAMAGE TO ZEEBRUGGE.

CHANNEL STILL BLOCKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 4.

Reuter learns that the Germans are displaying great activity endeavouring to repair the damage at Zeebrugge. The channel still remains blocked and is likely to remain so far a considerable time. Apart from two concrete ships at the entrance, the position of Thetis at the edge of the shoal is likely greatly to increase the dredging operations, which are necessary to prevent the harbour being silted up.

The interesting fact has just been published that Lord Jellicoe while First Sea Lord passed and approved plans for the Zeebrugge and Ostend enterprises.

BANK OF [illegible] IN LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
RANGOON, May 3.

In the Chief Court, Lower Burma, to-day, Mr. Justice Young was engaged in chambers in hearing arguments of counsel in the matter of the Bank of Burma, Limited, in Liquidation. The matter arose out of a petition, filed in the Chief Court, by the Bombay Advisory Committee, praying for an early wind up of the bank's affairs and that the liquidator Mr. F. R. Holdsworth's remuneration be reduced. Orders were reserved.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.742 Inches
Temperature of Air.....	83.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	74.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.750 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 "
Minimum do. do.	75.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NE,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	133 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess at Hissar; night temperature is above the average in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Dust-storms are reported from the eastern districts. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division, the maximum at Jacobabad being 115deg. F.; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and north-east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in north Gujarat and in defect at Neemuch. Day temperature is slightly above the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—A few dust-storms are reported from the west of the division. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is above normal at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly or moderately clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few dust-storms are reported from the east of the United Provinces and the west of the Central Provinces. A few thunder-storms have occurred in the south-west of the Peninsula, the only appreciable fall of rain being 0.31in. at Coimbatore. The sea continues rough at Colombo.

Conditions continue favourable for thunder-storms in the south of the Peninsula; dust-storms may occur in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and possibly the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 4th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (3rd May)	90.5	79.6	54	..	6.23	—4.71
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd May)	99.2	83.0	29	..	0.86	—3.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.1	80.7	38	..	3.05	+1.34
Rawalpindi	97.7	66.0	27	..	10.60	+0.53
Lahore	104.3	73.6	48	..	4.25	+0.47
Hissar	109.4	75.2	31	..	1.13	..
Ambala	105.9	74.5	42	..	4.08	—1.83
Delhi	106.7	84.9	32	..	1.20	—2.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.3	79.6	31	..	1.22	—0.60
Mainpuri	110.5	78.2	48	..	0.76	—1.77
Jhansi	111.2	73.1	20	..	0.27	—1.68
Cawnpore	103.8	75.6	49	..	0.66	—1.56
Allahabad	107.8	76.6	49	..	0.42	—1.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	115.3	78.6	40	..	1.14	—0.14
Karachi	85.2	77.8	83	..	1.54	—1.05
Ajmer	103.2	68.0	29	..	0.25	—1.28
Jodpore	108.5	78.2	25	..	0.34	—1.29
Kotah	110.6	86.8	22	..	0.10	—1.19
Mount Abu	87.6	72.4	32	..	0.12	—1.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.0	73.3	44	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka	86.2	78.2	77	..	0.01	—0.08
Veraval	84.8	77.8	81	..	0	—0.48
Rajkot	104.1	73.3	74	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	104.2	75.4	70	..	0	—0.69
Surat	99.2	76.0	68	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	104.4	74.0	67	..	0	—0.43
Deesa	107.9	73.8	67	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	108.2	76.6	20	..	0.06	—0.86
Indore	109.1	76.5	40	..	0.21	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.8	75.8	24	..	1.30	—1.53
Saugor	107.0	81.0	23	..	0.14	—2.48
Hoshangabad	100.1	82.8	23	..	0.37	—1.55
Khandwa	103.3	81.4	38	..	0.04	—1.26
Akola	111.5	80.9	28	..	0.27	—1.94
Amraoti	110.6	79.3	18	..	0.16	—2.15
Nagpur	109.8	80.6	33	..	0.40	—2.71
Chanda	112.3	85.8	30	..	0.37	—2.10
Raipur	108.2	84.2	33	..	1.19	—1.709
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	78.9	79	..	1.46	+0.83
Ratnagiri	88.7	78.1	67	..	0.39	+0.15
Marmugao	90.0	80.7	70	..	5.96	+3.86
Karwar	92.3	80.5	71	..	1.14	—1.34
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.7	78.6	31	..	1.61	+0.57
Ahmednagar	104.8	73.5	23	..	3.13	+1.34
Poona	101.0	69.3	32	..	3.91	+2.14
Sholapur	106.9	76.9	18	..	1.20	—1.06
Bijapur	104.4	77.3	24	..	1.18	—1.21
Belgaum	97.1	68.3	68	..	7.51	+2.38
Aurangabad	104.1	76.0	22	..	0.11	—1.36
Nizamabad (Indurs)	110.9	81.2	28	..	0.39	—2.47
Hyderabad	104.7	77.8	57	..	3.78	+0.51
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.4	82.1	65	..	2.60	—2.39
Calicut	88.9	81.1	89	0.02	8.75	—2.66
Cochin	90.9	78.1	66	..	18.02	+0.71
Colombo	88.8	78.8	81	..	26.93	—12.97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	80.2	78	..	13.74	+6.15
Bellary	105.1	73.5	54	..	2.32	—0.52
Cuddapah	104.0	80.3	58	..	5.78	+0.36
Madras	93.3	80.4	74	..	22.34	+1.26
Bangalore	95.3	70.4	78	0.04	5.14	—0.83
Coimbatore	98.0	67.5	80	0.31	8.33	+0.55
Trichinopoly	100.1	73.9	54	..	8.32	—3.22
Negapatam	91.8	82.4	89	..	38.04	+7.75

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th May, 1918, was 29.991 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, April 29.

Casualties as results of Naval Operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

KILLED.

Acting-Captain Henry C Halahan, Navy.
Lieut-Commander Arthur L Harrison, Navy.
Lieut-Commander George N Bradford, Navy.
Acting Lieut-Commander Dawburn Young, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Arthur B G T Chamberlain, Navy.
Lieut Claude E V Hawkings, Navy.
Lieut Charles T Paynter Navy.
Lieut Oswald Robinson, Volunteer Reserve.
Acting Lieut-Col. Bertram N Elliot, Marine Light.
Major Alexander A Cordner, Marine Light.
Major Charles E C Eagles, Marine Light.
Lieut Charles N B Rigby, Marine Artillery.
Acting Lt. Joseph Jackson Marine Light.
Acting-Lieut. William E Sillitoe, Marine Light.
Lieut Sydney H E Inskip, Marine Light.
Acting-Lt. William S Dollery Marine Light.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Commander Valentine F Gibbs, Navy.
Lieut George Spencer, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Maurice C H Lloyd, Navy.

MISSING.

Capt. John M Palmer.
Capt Charles P Tuckey.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Capt Ralph L Delstrother, Marine Light.
Lieut Robert G O Stanton, Marine Light.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Lieut Harold T C Walker, Navy.
Lieut James C Keith Wright, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Edward Hilton Young, Volunteer Reserve.
Midshipman Edwart R Bodley, Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Commander Ralph S Sneyd, Navy.
Commander Patrick H Edwards, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut-Commander Frank G Bramble, Navy.
Lieut-Commander Robert R Rosoman, Navy.
Lieuts Alan Cory Wright, Navy.
Richard D Sandford, Navy.
Leonard J Lee, Volunteer Reserve.
Capt Charles B Conybeare, Marine Light.
Lieut Theodore F V Cooke, Marine Light.
Hon Lt and Quartermaster Frederick J Hore, Marine Light.
Second-Lieut William C Bloxsom, Marine Light.
Second-Lieut Henry B Lovatt, Marine Light.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Captain Alfred F B Carpenter, Navy.
Commander Alfred E Godsal, Navy.
Lieut Harold G Campbell, Navy.
Lieut John C Annesley, Navy.
Lieut Philip E Vaux, Navy.
Lieut Edward W Billyard Leake, Navy.
Midshipman Norman E Morley Reserve.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut-Colonel F A Brock, air force.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	4	m	4	24	3	4	m	10	18	8
			32					27		
		5	20a	25	10					
Sun.	5	m	5	24	5	5	m	0	19	7
			54					18		
		6	29a	25	11					
Mon.	6	m	7	25	3	6	m	1	19	6
			17					23		
		7	35a	26	4			1	26a	19	1
Tues.	7	m	8	28	5	7	m	2	17	2
			33					16		
		8	36a	26	10			2	32a	18	9
Wed.	8	m	9	27	9	8	m	3	15	10
			34					4		
		9	29a	27	4			3	30a	18	4
Thur	9	m	10	26	28	11	9	m	3	49	14	10
			26									
		10	18a	27	8			4	23a	18	0
Fri.	10	m	11	12	29	8	10	m	4	33	14	1
			12									
		11	5a	27	10			5	12a	17	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 4 (Saturday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
" 5 (Sunday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 6 (Monday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 7 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 2m.
" 8 (Wednesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 9 (Thursday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.
" 10 (Friday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918.	4	3	56-2 a.m.
New Moon	"	10	6	36-9 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	1	44-3 a.m.
Full Moon	"	26	4	2-4 a.m.

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Rs. 6-3.

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